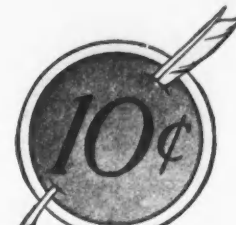


# SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED  
A.D. 1887

"THE PAPER WORTH  
WHILE"

O, CANADA, FEBRUARY 9, 1929

GENERAL SECTION  
1 to 12

WOMEN'S SECTION  
13 to 24

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This Week:—Canada's Bolshevik Programme—Social Hospitality Disappearing—The House of Commons—Western Outlook for 1929—What is Newsprint Coming to?

## The FRONT PAGE

### Full Light of Last Hours of Great War

There was lately published in "Canada" a Paris literary weekly, a brief but full narrative of the armistice negotiations in November, 1918, related by Marshall Foch to the celebrated French journalist, Stephane Lauzanne. A translation of this interview appears in the current issue of "The Living Age" and is of vital interest to Canadians, inasmuch as the last important military episode of the war was the bloodless occupation of Mons by the Canadian army under Gen. Sir Arthur Currie about six hours before actual signing of the armistice, at precisely 5.15 a.m. on November 11th, 1918.

If this statement by General Foch had been available for promulgation in Canada a year ago, it would possibly have averted the Currie libel action at Cobourg; for it renders absolutely ridiculous the charge that Gen. Currie was actuated by motives of personal aggrandizement in continuing the offensive in the Mons area during the interval when the terms of capitulation were under consideration. Not only that, it proves that Gen. Currie would have been guilty of the serious military crime of insubordination had he failed to do so.

Marshal Foch first met the German plenipotentiaries by previous arrangement at the spur of Rethondes in the Forest of Compeigne, early on the morning of Nov. 8th. He received them on his private car on which he had been accompanied to the scene by his Chief of Staff, Gen. Weygand, and Admirals Hope and Wemyss representing Great Britain. The German emissaries were Matthias Erzberger of the ex-Kaiser's ministry, Gen. Von Winterfeldt representing the Army, Capt. Vanselow, a naval officer, and Count Oberdorff of the diplomatic service. There was some doubt as to credentials, because the Allies were advised that Revolution had broken out in Germany and there was uncertainty as to whether the plenipotentiaries had the power to negotiate on behalf of an established government. Marshal Foch however decided to accept the signature of Prince Max of Baden, provisional head of the German state as sufficient.

Conditions of armistice agreed on by the Allies two months earlier, were then read to the Germans, and the latter were given 72 hours (three days) to reply. Gen. Von Winterfeldt was moved to tears and Herr Erzberger pleaded for an immediate cessation of hostilities, saying "Our armies are a prey to anarchy. We are threatened with Bolshevism". Marshall Foch replied "I know only in what situation my own armies find themselves. Not only is it impossible for me to stop the offensive, but I am giving an order for redoubling the vigor of the pursuit." Further pleadings that hostilities cease while the German government considered the armistice terms, found the Allied Commander-in-Chief adamant. So matters rested until on the night of November 10th Marshall Foch thought it advisable to send Gen. Weygand to remind the Germans that the 72 hours would expire at daybreak, when they must "sign or go". Almost at the same time a wireless message to the German plenipotentiaries was relayed from the Eiffel Tower at Paris stating that the German Government accepted the terms offered on Nov. 8th. Discussions were resumed at 2 a.m. when Foch in view of unsettled conditions in Germany softened the terms to the extent of allowing the German army 5000 machine-guns and a hundred motor trucks. At 5.15 the armistice was signed, providing that hostilities should cease at 11 a.m.

The most interesting revelation follows; at 7 a.m. Foch set out by motor car for Paris, reached the War ministry at 9 and was immediately shown to the office of the Premier, M. Clemenceau. The latter was in bad humor and accused Foch of having "yielded to the Germans". He was also anxious to postpone the hour of "Cease firing" from 11 a.m. until 4 p.m., the very moment when he would ascend the tribune in the Chamber of Deputies, with the announcement of peace. Foch explained that this was impossible as the order had already gone forth to the corps commanders. M. Barthou and others in the office joined the Marshal in his insistence and the Tiger at last agreed.

The inference for Canadians is plain. Had Gen. Currie taken his own line and disobeyed Marshal Foch's orders to redouble the offensive he would have been unworthy of his office. Even the early cessation of hostilities at 11 a.m. on Nov. 11th was regarded by Clemenceau as a high handed act on the part of Marshal Foch. It was our great good fortune that the taking of Mons was bloodless. Even had it involved loss of life, Gen. Currie would have been obliged to continue the offensive until the hour named.

### Culture the Antidote to Red Activities

The best antidote to all forms of fanaticism including the modern variety of "Red" agitation, lies in literary culture, as Matthew Arnold long since pointed out. In our opinion one of the best antidotes toward this form of agitation over which certain persons are once more evincing alarm, lies in the enormous activities of the public libraries in the leading cities and towns of Canada. We have before us the report of Dr. George H. Locke, Chief Librarian of the City of Toronto, for 1928 which contains a chart covering the scope of these activities in his own centre for the past twenty years. In the year 1908 the total circulation of books through the various branches of the Toronto public library was 596,167; in 1918 it was 1,286,078; and in 1928, 2,544,719. Last year the total number of actual readers was 73,236 of whom more than two-thirds were adults.

The growth in the use of the Public Library has been coincident with the development of another movement which illustrates the reading habits of the public. Of late years there have sprung up in every part of the city, private lending libraries which number many scores and whose patrons are obviously very numerous. More-



### PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GIRL

One of the treasures of the exhibition of Dutch Art at Burlington House, London, which has won world-wide attention. The above picture is one of the masterpieces of Johannes Vermeer, of Delft, whose known canvasses are very few in number and command enormous prices.

over the book trade was never so flourishing or widely extended as during the past two years.

The superficial critic of present social conditions might be justified in assuming that with all the novel means of recreation that modern invention has produced, reading habits would decline. But this is obviously not the fact, and as we have said reading habits are a great antidote to mass fanaticism.

Of course there are those who fear culture and argue that the extreme radicals are themselves readers. This is no doubt true; but the very interest such agitators arouse in economic subjects has helped to spread a desire for acquisition of knowledge, that makes for stability. For instance a book like Bernard Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism" would have commanded no circulation in this country twenty years ago, but is now being widely read. Severe as are Shaw's aspersions against capitalism the trend of his book is to show the entire futility of the proletarian revolution which certain vociferous aliens are predicting; and the reader is likely to be led on to other intellectual explorations which will give him a fuller sense of perspective than he will obtain from Shaw.

### The Bell Telephone Measure

The Bell Telephone Company has adopted the unusual and commendable policy of taking the public into its confidence with regard to the bill which it is bringing before the Dominion parliament to secure authorization for a new issue of capital stock. The series of advertisements in which its needs, alliances and financial policies have been lucidly explained constitute a system of advocacy entirely different from the old-fashioned system of employing lobbyists to haunt the purlieus of the House of Commons seeking privileges of which the public knew very little. Everyone really interested in the subject has the fullest information as to what the bill means already in his possession or can easily obtain it.

The City of Toronto has announced its intention of fighting the proposed increase in capital, but what arguments it can bring forward to show that in the present time of enormous expansion in Ontario and Quebec the Bell Telephone Company should be forbidden to seek new capital, arouse curiosity. No one seriously anticipates that such a privilege will be denied by Parliament. Controversy will boil down to discussion as to whether the company will be permitted, as in the past, to borrow money from its present shareholders by allotting them blocks of stock at par in ratio to their present holdings; and also as to what part of present stock is held by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; and what its relation is to the Northern Electric Company, which deals in what may be termed telephone supplies.

The company makes it clear that nothing in the nature of majority control is held in the United States; and that the present proportion of foreign holdings is approximately the same as at the birth of the company in 1880. The rebuffs and even insults Prof. Graham Bell

received from Canadian capitalists when he tried to promote his invention fifty years ago are a matter of history, and it is probable that its introduction to Canada would have been delayed for years had it not been for the Americans who participated in the modest sum of \$50,000 which was necessary to launch the Bell Telephone Company in 1880. Unless the candor of the statements with regard to the Northern Electric Company can be effectively challenged, it would appear that in the matter of this subsidiary the relation is economic.

The method of raising money by allotments at par to shareholders, irrespective of the market price, is the main subject of debate, but judging by past returns it does not seem to involve a very luscious melon. The increase in the number of telephones in Ontario and Quebec from 40,000 in 1900 to 700,000 in 1928, is amazing, and as the average capital cost of a telephone in that territory is estimated at \$189 this increase has demanded constant accessions of new capital. It is shown that a man buying 80 shares of stock in 1913 when it was valued at \$145, who has taken advantage of the many subsequent opportunities to increase his holding by taking up his allotments at par now has 216 shares for which he has paid all told \$25,290. This now yields him an annual dividend of 6.9 (say 7) per cent. Comparisons with the case of the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto therefore fall to the ground because there the shareholder is guaranteed 10 per cent on his stock as a first charge. Moreover the gas company is entitled to fix and alter its own charges, whereas telephone rates are controlled by the Dominion Railway Board. Clearly the case of the Bell Telephone Company cannot be argued on the same footing as that of the Consumers Gas Company before the Ontario Government last autumn. Obviously the promoters of the Bill now before Parliament have made out a good prima facie case.

### Another Noted Editor Passes On

The noted editors who helped to mould Canadian thought in the past are rapidly passing out. The latest to go is Arthur F. Wallis, who since 1913 had been Registrar of Surrogate for the City of Toronto, but prior to that was for 37 years on the staff of the "Mail and Empire" and for 23 years its chief editor. Of all the leading editors who wrote on the Canadian press at the dawn of this century Mr. Wallis was perhaps the least known outside his personal circle. He was of a shy and retiring disposition, and it was his instinct to shun public appearances, though one of the most delightful and companionable of men in private intercourse. In character and disposition he was sweet and sound as a well flavored nut, and he had a gently humorous outlook on life. His was the extraordinary case of a man who for many years wrote strongly partizan editorials without ever leaving a serious wound or indulging in ungracious personalities. His poise and good humor sometimes infuriated other editors of less dignity and self control. Sir Wilfred Laurier who had known him well when he was an untitled member of the Commons and Wallis a correspondent in the Ottawa Press Gallery, once said

that to try and answer one of the latter's editorials was like "shovelling fog".

The wealth of Mr. Wallis's political knowledge and experience was enormous. As a boy in London he had been apprenticed to the printing trade with the firm which published Hansard, and carried proofs back and forth to the Houses of Parliament at Westminster in the days when the world waited on the words of Gladstone and Disraeli. The London of Dickens he knew like a book and had heard the novelist read his own works. He made his entry into Canadian journalism in 1876 as a shorthand reporter on the "Mail", at that time the personal organ of Sir John A. Macdonald, then a resident of Toronto. He it was who by prodigious labor, that would dismay a modern reporter, sent the long report from Simcoe, Ont., of the epochal speech in which Sir John announced his adherence to the National Policy of protection, and for years thereafter Wallis accompanied the old chieftain in his platform campaigns.

After Mr. Wallis's retirement from journalism, SATURDAY NIGHT made several overtures to induce him to give its readers the benefit of his rich store of important memories; but after the heavy labors of his earlier manhood the lust for verbal expression had left him. On one occasion only was he induced to break his silence and that was in a delightful anonymous article on the career of his old colleague Martin J. Griffin, long parliamentary librarian of Canada.

One axiom of Mr. Wallis's deeply influenced younger men who came in contact with him, viz., that a newspaper should be written by gentlemen for gentlemen. Needless to say his definition of a gentleman was not narrow; the word signified for him a man of good will toward others. He was firm also in his conviction that no civil servant or permanent official should be the subject of personal attack to which he could not reply; that the attack if attack there was to be must lie against the Government and the responsible Minister. It is a matter of pride with SATURDAY NIGHT that Mr. Wallis for many years had made an annual visit to pay his subscription in person, after which he would announce that he had a complaint to make to the editor. His complaint usually was that the paper was so good that it produced an irresistible inclination to read it from end to end and diverted his attention from his public duties. With kindred messages of goodwill he charmed his friends wherever he went.

### Newspapers and the "Underworld"

Alderman A. A. DesRoches, chairman of the Montreal City Executive, has asserted that he has information to the effect that the underworld is organized to overthrow the city administration and the police force, in particular, as a result of the general shake-up in the department, some three months ago. He added that a huge fund is said to have been subscribed to "defeat the ends of justice," the fund in question being subscribed by "gambling-house keepers, thugs, gangsters and hold-up organizations, who are seeking to obtain a fresh foothold here after their activities have been checked by the police reorganization."

This assertion of Montreal's chief executive suggests that a state of affairs is existent in that city such as would provide a super-abundance of the requisite material for a real "thriller" of the screen. We assume that he has satisfied himself as to the reliability of the information on which his statement is based, as otherwise it would be highly injudicious for one in his responsible position to give the publicity to it that he has given. But, if he has, then surely it should not be a matter of impossibility to lay the ring-leaders of this organization of the "underworld" by the heels, unless, indeed, in a contest between the forces of law and order and lawlessness and disorder, the former are not going to put up the stiffest sort of fight.

Alderman Des Roches speaks of every possible means, even adverse publicity in local papers, being used to "throw discredit on the city and police." In this particular regard, it looks possible that there may be some confusion of thought on the part of the chairman of the executive. The civic administration and the police force cannot be regarded as immune from legitimate criticism—indeed, in the not very remote past, there has been plenty of scope for useful and constructive criticism with respect to both. But we feel quite sure that Montreal newspapers, whether "local" or otherwise, would certainly not knowingly play into the hands of the thugs, gangsters, et al., whom the alderman envisions, and we are also fairly confident that, as those who run them are not devoid of their fair share of common-sense, they are not likely to be made the unwilling tools of any "underworld" outfit of the kind suggested.

### Montreal Council on the Rampage

The Montreal city council was in its most characteristic vein recently, when the question of the recent Health Survey came up for discussion on a lengthy motion of Alderman Dr. Poulin, expressing a view deprecatory of the findings of the Survey. In the result, an amendment of Alderman des Roches, chairman of the city executive committee, referring the Survey for study to a commission of aldermen was carried; but not before several members of the council had gone on the rampage, just in the old sweet way. Among a section of the aldermen, indignation, real or simulated, waxed fast and furious at the Survey, which one of the medical members of the council (Alderman Dr. Quintal) characterized in set terms as unfair to the city, while he also described its publication and distribution as unjust. The indignation, it will be noted, was "on tap" not for the state of affairs, in many respects a very shocking state, that the Health Survey uncovered, but for the action of those who, in the public interest, have disseminated among the public the information that it contained.

As our readers are aware, we are of the opinion that those who made themselves responsible for the



very prolonged and expensive undertaking of the Health Survey, absolutely without cost to the city of Montreal, are deserving of high praise for their public spirit. They obtained the services of experts of the highest standing and efficiency, to be found on this continent, to conduct it, and, in support of the project, they got together perhaps the most influential committee that has ever been constituted in Montreal to deal with a matter of urgent and vital public importance. And now, forsooth, because the Survey has disclosed certain facts, in connection with the state of public health in Montreal, of a kind naturally disconcerting to those whose main policy on this all-important matter can all too often be summed up in the mystic words, "Hush, hush!" the experts and their findings are to be held up to public derision and the motives of those who made themselves responsible for the Survey are to be impugned.

Some of the facts that the Survey brought out were of a very disturbing kind, as we have previously had occasion to point out. For example, the death rate in Montreal is far higher than that prevailing in any of the twelve larger cities with which a comparison is instituted; the infant mortality rate is also far higher than that prevailing in any of the same twelve cities; and the death rate, among children two years old and younger, from diarrhoea and enteritis, is far higher in Montreal than in any city of the twelve. At the same time, the money expended by the city of Montreal, for purposes of public health, is immensely less in amount in proportion to population, than that expended by any of the twelve large cities with which comparison is made. Of course, the connection between cause and effect is inescapable even by the poorest kind of aldermanic intelligence. The obvious remedy is: Spend more money on public health. In fact, that is what the Survey has specifically recommended. It is what informed opinion on public health matters in Montreal, both medical and otherwise, knows to be an absolute necessity. But it is what a certain section of the council — that council which, alas! has so often proved itself profuse where it should be vigilantly economical, and cheese-paring where expenditures are greatly and gravely needed — doesn't want. Hence the indignation and vituperation.

However, while the Health Survey did not create the deplorable conditions existent, in certain directions in the domain of public health in Montreal, it has, very effectively and very properly, turned the searchlight of public attention on them. The matter will not "down" now, in spite of all the vaporings and blusterings of "rampageous" aldermen. The commission to which the Survey has been referred for study will be closely watched at its work. In any case, it is the almost unanimous view of authoritative opinion, cognisant of the lamentable condition to which we have referred, that the Survey is at once scientific and logically convincing and that its recommendations will have to be carried out, practically in their entirety, if the city of Montreal is to gain, in the realm of public health, any substantial measure of the prestige that rightly accrues to it in so many other spheres.

It was rather amazing, by the way, that Alderman des Roches, the chairman of the city executive, should have taken occasion to assert that, in the matter of the typhoid epidemic of two years ago, "everyone did his duty," specifically mentioning the council and executive. As far as Dr. Boucher, the director of the Montreal Health Department is concerned, we have said before today that we regarded him, as having done his best, in the face of great difficulties, at that time, but the course taken by the council and executive seemed to us then, as it still seems, to have been deplorable, and we are surprised at the boldness that would claim credit for it.

### Our Parish Magazine

By ROGEL B. PRIESTMAN

THE Church writes on "How to feed Canaries,"  
On "How I taught my guinea-pig to swim,"  
There are letters from our foreign missionaries,  
The Vicar's Warden dashes off a hymn.

There's an article on "Cultivating lettuce  
And mangel-wurzels," signed Priscilla Pratt;  
A short descriptive talk of "Aunt Betty's,"  
On "How to trim and decorate a hat."

There are "Notes on horticulture" by the Vicar,  
With "Thoughts on Mother's meetings" by the Dean;  
And "A weekend trip to Paris," by our tenor, Percy Harris,  
Oh! it's literature our Parish Magazine.

Ambition still may be the main thing that keeps  
our people moving, but the "no parking" sign is doing  
its part.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Modernism appears to be putting the litter in literature.  
—Wall Street Journal.

A flying rumor never has any trouble in making  
a landing.—Arkansas Gazette.



C. P. PLAXTON, K.C.  
Recently appointed Chairman of the advisory council of the Civil Service Superannuations Board. Mr. Plaxton has for a number of years been associated with the legal department of the Department of Justice. He is a graduate of Osgoode Hall and a native of Barrie, Ont.



FARM CART AS HEARSE  
The coffin of the late Lord Lambourne being borne on a farm cart to Lambourne Church, Essex, for the funeral service recently. Memorial services were held at Chelmsford Cathedral and in St. Margaret's Westminster. This form of funeral was his own decree.

## Canada's Bolshevik Drama

Miroslav Irchan, Playwright and  
Prophet of a Proletarian Revolution

By Charles Roslin

THOSE anxious persons who distract themselves over the question as to whether Canada has or has not a literature and a drama might look further afield than the English and French languages. One sixth of our population have other mother-tongues, and some of them are considering the matter of literature. An uncommonly good Icelandic poet is said to live on a farm in Alberta; and one faction among the Ukrainians — the revolutionary party — have made a beginning with an indigenous drama — a drama with a purpose; moreover, they have living in Canada, in Winnipeg, a dramatic poet of unusual fecundity, and happy in an esteem which is almost worship among those of his compatriots who agree with his political views. For Miroslav Irchan is a propagandist, his plays have a political purpose, and they exert immense influence.

The Ukrainians are one of those oppressed races whose popular heroes are their authors. Under Tsarist rule the Russian government sought to suppress their language and to substitute Russian — as if England had striven to abolish the Gaelic in Scotland and to force the Scots to talk the English of the Home Counties. In the nineteenth century the Ukrainians threw up two poets, Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko and so greatly are they revered that there is in progress a spirited contest in Canada between factions, the religious element acclaiming the heroes as nationalists, and the Communists insisting that they were revolutionists. About Comrade Irchan there can be no mistake.

In matters of art the Ukrainian race is richly endowed, and in particular these people are passionately fond of music, of the dance, and of the drama. It cannot be said that Canada has done much for them in this department of life; indeed, Communist agitators have been known to exclaim that she offered the immigrants no means of culture but the bar-room. Be that as it may, the Communist agitators have astutely addressed themselves to this side of the racial character, and that powerfully organized society, the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association, wherever established has taken at the earliest possible moment to give its compatriots good music, folk dancing and a home-made vernacular drama. According to their latest reports, they have about fifty "mandolin orchestras", which, when not busy with national airs, play, and play uncommonly well, really good music, while an appreciable number of persons earn a living by training these orchestras, by teaching national dancing, and by training their amateur compatriots to produce plays in the Ukrainian language. The society is thoroughly communistic, and while the music taught has revolutionary associations, the plays performed from the beginning have been propagandist. At first these local agitators seem to have composed their own plays, and rough-hewn things they were, sometimes pleasing their audiences, sometimes failing; so that in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and many smaller places crowds of Ukrainian farmers or labourers listened to crude entertainments performed by the more talented of their neighbours, most of them assailing with the utmost vigour the "capitalist" and the government.

AFTER a time plays began to come from Soviet Ukraine, with which the Canadian revolutionary Ukrainians maintain a close correspondence; and then, in October, 1923, Miroslav Irchan came to Canada. He came as Andrew Babuk, and as a farm labourer — though, fortunately for his party, the agriculturist to whom he was directed lived close to Winnipeg, and his agricultural duties have not interfered with great literary activity.

According to notices in *Robitnyca* (Working Women) of October 15th, 1924, and in *Swit Molodi* (Youth's World) of April, 1927, Comrade Irchan was born on July 14, 1896, in the village of Piadika, in the district of Kolomyia in Galicia, his parents being farmers, "not very prosperous"; as a child he was a shepherd, but he got an education, studying in Lemberg and Vienna. In 1914 he was mobilized in the Austrian army, but he disliked war, and began to write against it, his first book, "The Laughter of Nerves," being published in 1918. He embraced the revolutionary cause, fought against the Poles "for several years", and, according to the *Youth's World*, "bears the scars of several wounds". In 1922 he is believed to have been one of a band of twelve Ukrainian Bolsheviks who made a raid

into Polish Galicia and acquired great fame among the Ukrainian revolutionists. According to the play which Irchan subsequently wrote — which is regarded in Canada as historical — this filibustering party surprised the houses of one or two Polish landlords and killed some of the occupants, but were overpowered by the Polish police and three of them, Melnychuk, Cheremeta and Tzepko — revered by the Ukrainian Bolsheviks in Canada as martyrs — were killed or executed, while others received sentences of imprisonment. After a time Irchan escaped to Czechoslovakia, and from there he came to Canada. He arrived in this country an accredited member of the Communist Party, highly esteemed for his literary ability, and for his zeal in the cause of revolution. His first public appearance in Winnipeg was marked by most enthusiastic applause.

By this time the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association had set on foot its remarkable organization. It has about a hundred local branches, each so firmly under central control that its hall and other property is owned by the "Central Executive Committee" in Winnipeg. Each branch has for its aim, in addition to conducting a children's school and an orchestra, the establishment of a dramatic wing, and wherever possible a salaried man is maintained who teaches the children, instructs and leads the orchestra, choir and dancers, and produces the plays. Their teachers are trained in periodical courses, of several months, in Winnipeg. Not every branch is strong enough to do all this, but plays are produced in fully 25 centres. Leaving aside the organization of the schools, the side of the society's operations thus resembles a closely-knit system of Little Theatres, each with a professional, but otherwise depending on local amateurs. The head-office at Winnipeg circulates plays among the local branches, so that the chain of stages is firmly organized, and courses of training in the production of plays, as well as in other arts regarded as necessary, are given at irregular intervals. Not all of these plays are directly revolutionary; some are comedies containing no direct propaganda, but most of them preach revolution, some of them very vigorously indeed, and the non-revolutionary comedies attract non-revolutionary hearers. A feature of these performances is that the local leader in the agitation often makes a speech explaining the purpose of the play, and drawing the political moral.

IRCHAN's first play, probably was "The Twelve", a dramatization and glorification of his filibustering expedition; it has proved very popular, is performed repeatedly, and has established Melnychuk, Cheremeta and Tzepko as household names and heroes among the Ukrainian Bolsheviks. It is in five acts, and has been known to take five hours to perform.

Act I is laid in the forest, and shows "The Twelve" preparing for their attack. In this act the three principal characters discuss, and advocate, revolution in terms which repeatedly have evoked loud applause from audiences of Canadian Ukrainians.

Act II depicts an attack on the dwelling of a Polish landed proprietor. The house has a guard of a sergeant and four gendarmes, and is connected by telephone with the police headquarters some distance away; the insurgents cut the wire, force the house, reconnect the telephone, and oblige the sergeant, at the point of a pistol, to telephone his superiors at headquarters and assure them that all is well and no reinforcement is needed. Thus assured against interruption, the insurgents hold a sort of court. The owner of the estate, a widow, is brought in, with her son and daughter and some visitors; they are made to sit down, and Tzepko addresses them, reciting the crimes of the nobility and the capitalists against the labourers and the peasants. His indictment ended, Tzepko pronounces sentence — that the men, including the son of the house, are to be shot, and the owner and her young daughter to be thrust out, while the house is to be burnt. The men are driven off the stage to their death; the mother begs Melnychuk for the life of her son, but he replies that "the revolution is deaf to prayers and does not know mercy". He gives the command — a fusillade of rifle shots is heard, and it is understood that the men have been killed, including the sergeant; all the Polish men exhibit cowardice in this scene. The execution accomplished, Melnychuk makes another speech, to the effect that the master-class are heartless, and must be dealt with in this manner.

Act III shows the tables turned. The insurgents are in the forest again, hard pressed, short of food and ammunition, with overwhelming forces on their track. Some seek to flee back to "Soviet Ukraina", but Melnychuk is bent upon raising an insurrection in Galicia; a spy beguiles them, and the leaders are captured by the gendarmes, who beat and otherwise ill-treat them.

(Concluded on page 5)



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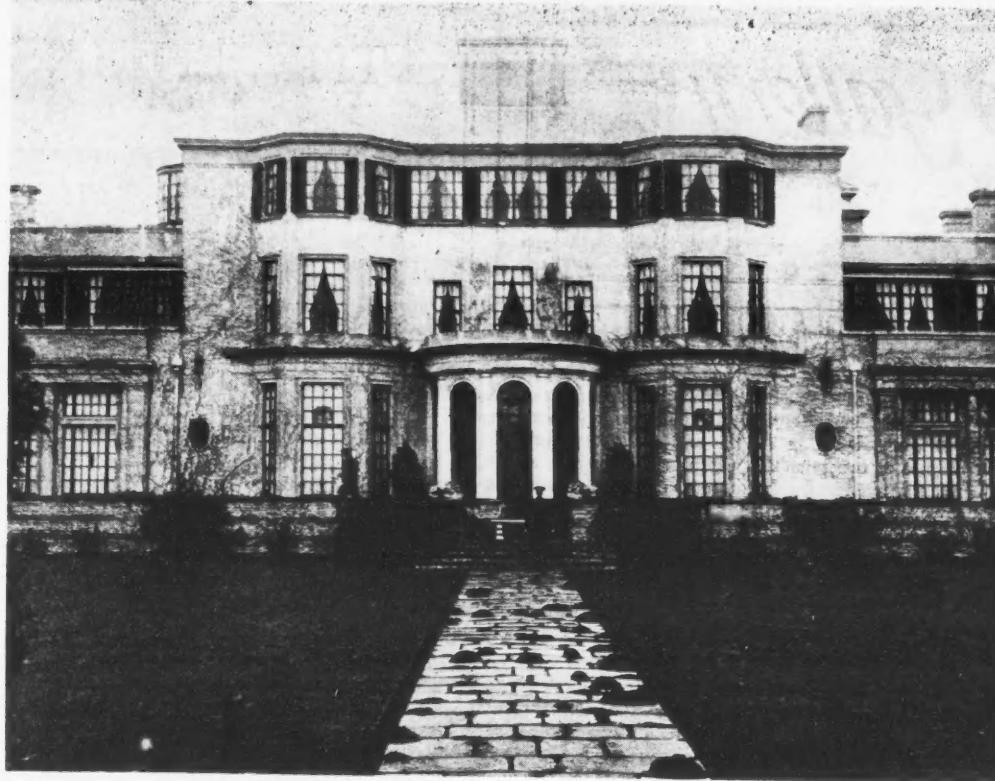
## The Late Robt. Bickerdike Career of a Famous Canadian Humanitarian and Capitalist

THE wayward and unfortunate lost a devoted friend when that widely known public man, the late Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, passed away. He was essentially a gentleman of the old school, and he came of one of the oldest county families in Yorkshire which was almost wiped out in the Wars of the Roses. One of his ancestors, Robt. Bickerdike, of Low Hall York, was executed at York in 1586 because he persisted in attending mass, when the parliament of Elizabeth had made it a treasonable offense. Low Hall and its lands were allotted to the crown, and the allaiuder has never been removed. Judge Rhodes, who condemned him, was an ancestor of the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, the present Premier of Nova Scotia, and when he and Mr. Bickerdike were colleagues in the Canadian House of Commons they often twitted one another about this ancestral event. This ancestor was known in the family history as "Robert the Martyr," and from that day to this the eldest son in every branch of this old family is called Robert. These Roberts are found fighting in most of the subsequent battles in which England ever engaged. One of them was captain of a ship at the Battle of Trafalgar, and another fought at Waterloo. Three of these Roberts fought in the last great war; two of them gallantly giving their lives for king and country. The third—Lt. Col. Robert Bickerdike, D.S.O. with bar (Mr. Bickerdike's eldest son) though severely wounded twice, survived and was three times mentioned in dispatches. Mr. Bickerdike's father—the late Thomas Bickerdike, a thirteenth child and youngest son of one of the branches of the family, came out to the old colony of Canada to make his way in the world and bought a small place at St. Louis, Que., where he took up farming but with indifferent success. Born at Kingston, Ont., in 1843, Robert Bickerdike was taken back as an infant to the family homestead at St. Louis, and in 1860 went to Montreal to seek his fortune. Taking a position as bookkeeper with a firm which exported cattle to England, he gradually mastered all the details of the business. In 1866 he married Miss Helen Thomson Reid, daughter of the late Mr. James Reid, of Aberdeen; his wife being a niece of the late Rev. Hugh Cameron and a cousin of the late Bishop Strachan, of Toronto, and from then on fortune seemed to smile on him. Launching out into the cattle-shipping industry for himself, he became the largest exporter in the growing Dominion. He became interested in insurance also, and was for some time man-



THE LATE ROBERT BICKERDIKE

From a picture of the noted Montreal philanthropist taken thirty years ago when he was a member of the Quebec Legislature.



## WHERE HIS MAJESTY THE KING IS STAYING

Craigwell House, Bognor, which has a beautiful outlook on the sea, was placed at the disposal of the Sovereign by its owner, Sir Arthur du Cros, Bart.

ager of the Western Assurance Co. at Montreal. As years went on his interests widened and he became director of a many great financial and industrial corporations. He was for some years a member of the council, and in 1896 was made president of the Board of Trade, Montreal. In 1897 he was acting chairman of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal. Bickerdike Pier is a landmark testifying to his untiring zeal in developing the port of Montreal. For some years he guided the business interests of two banks, being for many years the vice-president of the old Hochelaga Bank, Montreal, now the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Although coming of an old Tory family, he was a life-long Liberal from conviction. He entered the Quebec Legislature in 1897, carrying St. Antoine Division, Montreal, an old Conservative stronghold which had never previously been carried by a Liberal. During this time he put through the "Montreal City Bill," for the widening of streets which were congested with traffic. In 1900 he was elected to the House of Commons for St. Lawrence-St. George, Montreal, by a large majority; and he sat for this division continuously for seventeen years. He will long be remembered in parliamentary circles for his zeal in sponsoring all social reform measures, and for a broad humanitarianism which was shown in his earnest advocacy of prison reform and the abolition of capital punishment. A fluent linguist, he was as much at home among the French Canadians as with the English; and his political speeches in French districts were always fluently delivered in the French language.

HE HAD an inborn hatred of capital punishment. His speeches in the House on the subject were earnest and thoughtful, and he spent the best years of his life writing and lecturing on this subject in an endeavour to educate public opinion. In 1916 he became founder president of the old National Prison Reform Association, which in 1919 was merged with the Honor League of Canada under the name of the Canadian Prisoners Welfare Association, of which he was honorary president at the time of his death. This association, in addition to carrying on propaganda against capital punishment, has done wonders in caring for prisoners' families and in securing employment, particularly for short term offenders, after their release. This was not only a hobby with him but part of his religion, and scores of unfortunates will reverently remember Robert Bickerdike as long as they live. He practised what he preached. His own valet, though it was only known to a few of his intimate friends, was an ex-prisoner, who served him faithfully for many years, and is now happily pensioned off in a comfortable home. While he did not live to see the scaffold abolished, he saw the establishment of an organisation which stands for the study and giving of aid to that section of the community in which he was particularly interested. His work and example will go down in the traditions of the association in which he was a pioneer spirit. He never sought for honors for himself.

Mr. Bickerdike's patriotic war work in connection with the British Remount Depot at Lachine was much appreciated by the British Government, and word was sent from England that he was down on the next honors list for a knighthood. But, in the meanwhile, the Canadian Parliament had passed a resolution forbidding to Canadians the right to receive titular honors from their sovereign—and the title was never conferred. He resigned from the House in 1917 and retired to his home at Lachine to "husband out life's taper at the close." There he led the quiet life of an English country gentleman.

Mr. Bickerdike was an enthusiastic curler and golfer and a patron of art. He was interested also in education, and was a member of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction for his province; and was also one of the founders of the Canadian Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, which preserved the old Château Ramezay to the nation as a historical museum of the old French régime in Canada. He was a member of the National Battlefields Commission also, and was one of the hosts to the Prince of Wales when he opened the National Battlefields Park at Quebec in 1919.

He was generous in his support of hospital work and was sometime connected with the Royal Victoria Hospital; and was a life governor of the Lachine General Hospital, of the Montreal Western Hospital and of the Western Hospital, of which he was for some time also president. Public and private charities found in him a generous and unobtrusive giver; and, although his giving was never spectacular, its scope was wide and he gave constantly to individuals.

He never let his left hand know what his right gave away, and into his office there often filed old men and women, who dropped in for a dole as if it were a regular thing, as they came in and went out with something in their hand, almost without a word. And, in his home town of Lachine, he had an understanding with the vicar of his parish, that no one was to go hungry.

He always lent a helping hand to aspiring young men, and many in the highest positions to-day in the judiciary and government of this country have him to thank for their first advancement.

## The PASSING SHOW

Einstein reiterates the statement that space is limited. Motorists, however, have already discovered that fact.

\*

Those who state that this is an age of progress obviously have never tried driving up the main street during rush hours.

\*

There will not be complete justice in this world until legislatures are held as strictly to account as counterfeiters for passing bad bills.

\*

East now meets West, however, at the bridge table.

\*

King Amanullah, of Afghanistan, was driven temporarily off his throne for trying to introduce Western clothes among his people. Which goes to prove that the men of Afghanistan have more spunk than the men of the Western world.

\*

The president of the American national music teacher's association says that the radio is killing jazz. It certainly sounds like it.

\*

It looks as if the League of Nations will have to be asked to bring about peace in the Salvation Army.

\*

According to Elinor, it's the brunettes who dye young.

\*

Since Great Britain has announced that she has no intention of fighting the United States, the only reason we can imagine for the Senate's passing the fifteen-cruiser construction bill is that it expects an early battle between the Atlantic and the Pacific fleets.

\*

Henry Ford prophesies that all housework will one day be done by machinery. But it won't seem like home unless there is a loud-speaker attached.

Hal Frank

## Saskatoon Tells This One

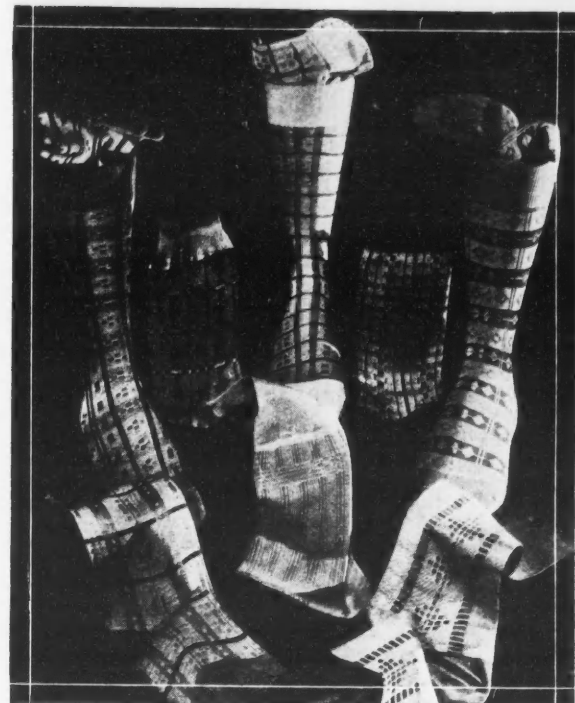
By G. H. MELROSE

SASKATOON is said to be the fastest-growing place bar one in the whole west—the first being Calgary. It boasts a river, trees, a university, and one of the most strategic positions in Saskatchewan from a railway and industrial viewpoint. Saskatoon is a natural-born booster city. It is always discovering interesting things about itself and telling the world. Some of these things are true, too. Everybody knows that the world's crack lady jumper calls it home. A somewhat lesser known fact has come to light with the story that John Gilbert's father once lived in Saskatoon. It was not then called "the hub city" and few could foresee its future, least of all perhaps the strolling player known as Johnny Pringle who had quit the stage and dropped off there in the near-hinterland to make a fortune. John Gilbert of the movies, beloved of feminine millions, was not foreseen at that time either. He was but a small urchin going to school somewhere down in the U. S. A. His name too was Pringle. The Pringles were not Canadians but knew Canada from having played its key cities and towns. John senior was separated from his wife and probably never expected to see her or the little boy again. Moreover, there was no communication between them. The fortune was tardy in coming and Johnny Pringle, an actor to his finger-tips but certainly no business man, grew weary of store-keeping on Second Avenue, Saskatoon. The lure of the footlights got him again. Gathering together what few assets he possessed the actor said good-bye to his friends in the north and left for Chicago where he signed up with a repertoire company.

"Sorry to see you go, Johnny," the town of Saskatoon said. "You may be sorry you didn't stick it."

"Maybe," the actor replied. "But I'd rather chase Dame Fortune than sit behind a counter waiting for her!"

He didn't see his son again until he ran into him by accident on a Hollywood movie-lot. Young John took his parent to live with him and the elder man's ambitions merged themselves with the son's. It is said on the best authority that it keeps Pringle senior busy enough just helping ward off the droves of feminine fans who would fain catch a glimpse of the private life of the screen's famous lover. John Pringle has never been back to the Saskatchewan city whose dust he spurned from his restless feet and in the meanwhile Saskatoon has, as it were, reached a place in the sun too. She wishes it to be known to all and sundry, and particularly to one Pringle of Hollywood, California, that she holds out the hand of hospitality to him in a standing invitation and she hopes he'll come back some time if only to see what Second Avenue looks like to-day.



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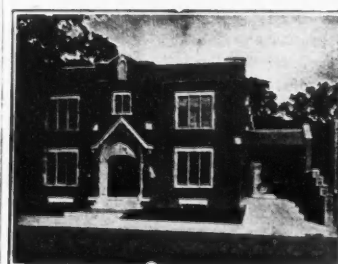
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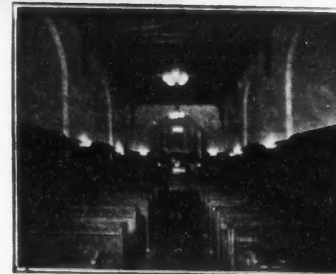
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SOMETHING in the nature of a reformation seems to have taken place in Ottawa. The government, for once in its career, is ready, or appears to be ready, to meet parliament at the opening of the session. Contrary to all precedent, there has been no last-hour rush to prepare the programme. Two weeks in advance of the opening the ministers had given their approval to the Speech from the Throne and had gone on a holiday, not to reassemble until a couple of days before taking their places in parliament. Such forehandedness has not been witnessed on Parliament Hill for years, and, not unnaturally, is viewed with some suspicion. What, it is asked, can have moved the ministry to this spasm of promptitude? Some of the correspondents are making it a basis for despatches suggesting that the government has it in mind that this should be the final session of the present parliament. The fact is that the government has enough business ready for the first several weeks of the session, much of which will be occupied by formal debate on the Address and the remainder largely given to private members. The well known energy of Mr. Robb is of great assistance to the ministry at this time. Already he has the financial estimates almost in shape for submission to the House of Commons, having had the heads of departments under the whip in this matter for months past. Once he dumps the estimates into the House, the government can take all the time it likes to assemble its ideas for other legislation. But it has pretty well formulated its plans for some of its more important offerings, such as legislation in connection with western natural resources, tariff revision and other matters.

THE opening itself is perhaps the most impressive and colorful in the parliamentary history of Canada, eloquent of the larger place this country is coming to occupy among the nations of the world. The ceremony epitomizes, in a sense, the national establishment, portraying the nature and scope of the country's institutions and activities, symbolizing its character and spirit. Annually it impresses anew those who witness it with its significance, a token of solidly-founded, orderly, yet democratic and progressive government. Only a very few members of parliament of the extreme practical-politician type and one or two of the communist kind fail to regard the ceremony with respect. At every opening I hear members voicing their appreciation of its importance in the scheme of things Canadian. The more exalted rank that Canada now enjoys in the councils of the nations, the wider scope of our affairs, are emphasized at this opening by the presence for the first time of a not insignificant corps of representatives from other countries, holding full diplomatic rank. Four great nations are thus represented at the foot of the Throne on this occasion: the Mother Country, by her first High Commissioner, Sir William Clark; France, by her Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Jean Knight; the United States, by her similar envoy, Hon. William Phillips; Japan, by her Charge d'Affaires, Hon. Shu Tomii.

Two of Canada's diplomats, Hon. Vincent Massey from Washington and Hon. Herbert Marler, who shortly goes to Tokyo, will make the showing still more impressive. Hitherto, the privileged places around the Throne have been reserved for privy councillors, the higher rank of the judiciary, prelates of the churches, provincial dignitaries, and the high officers of the military and naval establishments. The addition of the diplomatic corps enhances the impressiveness of the scene, giving it more than ever the atmosphere of a "court". As the author of this practical as well as ornamental enhancement, Mr. Mackenzie King, as he stands immediately below the Throne in the decorative dress of a privy councillor, is entitled to feel some pride and satisfaction in his work. He sees before him unmistakable evidence that the country of which he is Prime Minister has increased in greatness since he first stood where he now stands. Instinctively, Mr. King is a respecter of symbols, and he cannot fail to look with satisfaction on the symbols of the higher status to which he has brought the nation.

In keeping with the greater glitter of the formal functions, workmen have been polishing as they never polished before at the copper doors and marble floors of Parliament Hill. Everywhere the dignity of the occasion is indicated. The voice of Mr. Speaker Lemieux seems to have accomplished the impossible and acquired still further solemnity as he claims the privileges of the House of Commons. Sergeant-at-Arms Bowie handles the Mace with increased reverence. The plumage of beauty in the galleries appears more gorgeous.

THE next five months will find parliament discussing a good many questions of national importance. Among them will be the following: the return to the prairie provinces of their national resources; the tariff, with particular reference to primary industries and to the United States proposals affecting this country; excise and other taxes; railway extension plans for the western provinces; the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterway project, with special consideration for power development; divorce courts for Ontario; the cost and consequences of Canada's participation in the League of Nations.

In the matter of the western natural resources, the government has reached agreements in principle with Manitoba and British Columbia and is understood to have made some progress in the case of Alberta, and it will offer some legislation to parliament. It is anticipated that this question will revive the unpleasant religious issue which two years ago prevented a settlement with Alberta. The embarrassment which was brought upon the ministry two years ago through the intervention of Mr. Bourassa is likely to be aggravated this session, as the intense feeling which obtains in parts of the prairies regarding the school issue undoubtedly will be reflected in the Commons. From a political point of view, this question is shaping up as the most delicate and dangerous that the King administration has faced since it took office, not excluding the constitutional issue of 1926.

There is more excuse for tariff discussion this session than there has been for some years. Purely domestic considerations will themselves force the subject into the parliamentary arena. Cognizance must be taken of the numerous cases brought before the Advisory Tariff Board, particularly those having to do with primary industries, such as coal and steel. Although the board has not yet

finished with these cases, and although they undoubtedly present very difficult problems, further delay on the part either of Mr. Moore's tribunal or of the government in pronouncing on them would be very severely criticized. Nova Scotia is demanding strict adherence to the terms of the Duncan report in regard to its major industries, and from session to session the government has been excusing itself from determining its course until the stage has been reached where it must face the issue. In view of the protests from important secondary manufacturers against proposed tariff increases, the easiest way out for the government would appear to be that of reviving the bounty system, as suggested by the Duncan Commission, but should it take this course it must find some way of appeasing the steel industry in Ontario, important branches of which hold that they would be prejudiced by bounties bonusing the production of steel from Canadian coal. Perhaps the government is following hopefully the current rumors about the possible merger of the big steel interests; such a merger might help toward an equitable solution of the vexing problem with which the Tariff Board has been wrestling.

The Conservative Party in parliament cannot fail to ignore the tariff threats of the Republicans in the United States against Canada. It has a better opportunity in these of upholding its traditional policy than it has had for a long time. Friends of the government would like to comfort themselves with the hope that the Republicans will not make good their promises to the United States farmers, but the way things are shaping at Washington is not calculated to sustain that hope. Whenever it has been suggested to the government at Ottawa that Canada is buying too much from the United States or some other country, the reply invariably is that we must buy if we are to sell, and the government and its friends cling to the thought that Washington will have regard for this principle when it comes to consider the demands of the American farmers that the announced policy of Mr. Hoover of shutting out Canadian farm products be made good. The representatives of the farmers at Washington, however, are not worrying about offending the United States' best customer. They are bent on cutting down imports from this country and evidently are prepared to let the exports take care of themselves. Proposals have already been presented to Congress for increasing the agricultural schedules of the Fordney-McCumber tariff all along the line, in some cases as much as three or four hundred per cent. The American farmers want the home market of the United States to themselves, and Mr. Hoover will find it difficult to escape from his promise that they should have it. The Ottawa government is by no means oblivious of the answering sentiment that is growing in this country, but it will seek at this session to avoid the issue on the plea that up to the present only threats have emanated from the United States.

Probably the farthest it will go toward meeting the situation now will be to decline to advance the deep-waterway project. It is frankly recognized in all quarters that American policy must produce a reaction in this country. Significant in this respect was an admission before the Tariff Board the other day by such an untiring enemy of protection as A. E. Darby, the able secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who sits before the Board opposing all applications for tariff increases. Mr. Darby said that while he was opposed in principle to a policy of tariff retaliation he recognized an increasing feeling in Canada that the attitude of the United States must be met. As Mr. Darby almost invariably voices what he claims to be the Western view, the inference is that he has been hearing some rumblings on the prairies. The farmers of the United States are not alone in inciting the sentiment recognized by this staunch free-trader. Other interests in Mr. Hoover's country appear disposed to proceed in the belief that Canada will not break her habit of long-suffering. An instance of this was before the Tariff Board the other day in which it was revealed that industrial cartels in the United States are pursuing a policy of prejudice against Canada. In the case in point Canadian material was the medium for this prejudice. United States refiners of raw Canadian copper will not sell their products to Canadians except on instructions from and at prices fixed by their export association, and this association has been setting prices on Canadian shipments well above those charged in the United States. The effect of this price differential against Canadians is emphasized in the matter of copper rods which are made from copper bars obtained by Canadian manufacturers of rods only in the United States. The differential on the bars makes it practically impossible for the Canadian manufacturer of rods to compete successfully with the American manufacturers. Chairman Moore intimated that he would recommend drastic action by the government to meet this situation.

FURTHER reductions this session in rates of taxation are indicated by the condition of the national revenues. It is likely that the stamp tax on cheques and money orders will be dropped altogether. The sales tax probably will be reduced from the present rate of three per cent. to two per cent., and there may be further concession on income tax. One of the heaviest of the luxury taxes imposed during the war still survives, although most people probably have forgotten about it. Reference is to the tax on tea, imposed at the rate of seven cents a pound on India tea and ten cents on foreign teas. Mr. Robb may feel that the time has come to lift this levy. It would be a popular action, as it would affect practically everybody.

One of the most profitable sources of Federal revenue is the tax on liquor. Great as are the profits of the provincial governments operating the liquor business themselves, they fall far short of those taken by the Ottawa Government, which does nothing but collect its spoils. Thus, the report of the Quebec Liquor Commission for 1928 reveals that while its net revenue from profits on sales and from tavern and restaurant permits and seizures amounted to \$7,609,000, the Federal Government collected in customs, excise and sales duties on the goods handled by the Commission no less than \$8,757,000. During the seven years of the Commission's operation the profits for the province were \$49,000,000, while those of the Federal Government were \$50,000,000. Here is a little food for thought for those righteous ones who have been telling the holders of distillery stocks that they were receiving tainted money.

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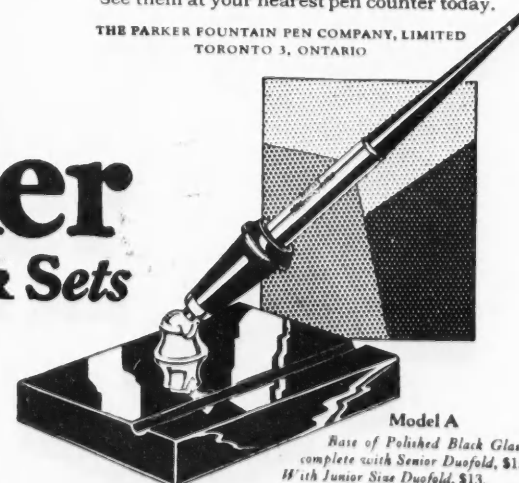
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## Canada's Bolshevik Drama

(Continued from page 2)

Act IV is a continuation of the theme of the preceding act; the rest of the party have been captured; Tzepko is being beaten and Cheremeta, producing a revolver, fires at the assailant, but kills Tzepko. The act ends with the gendarmes beating one of the prisoners to death, and disabling the rest.

Act V is the execution scene. The trial of the filibusters takes place in the prison yard, with many of the nobility, men and women, present. Amid the applause of the noble audience, led by a Catholic priest with a cross in his hands, Melnychuk and Cheremeta are sentenced to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. Cheremeta's mother enters and inquires for her son, whereupon the lady whose son had been shot and whose house destroyed asks the mother where her son is, and exults in the retribution. Finally the prisoners are shot, the nobility gloating indecently and the victims making a heroic end, with revolutionary speeches upon their lips.

A CRITIC ignorant of the Ukrainian language cannot undertake a final judgment upon the literary merits of these plays. "The Twelve" clearly is clumsy in construction — Act IV is but an aggravation of Act III — and it is ridiculously inconsistent in its ferocity, as when the revolutionists are applauded for sending a son to death before his mother's eyes and spurning her supplications, and the bereaved mother is executed for not showing the mercy denied to her. As an appeal to the people for which it was written it is exceedingly effective, the testimony of eye-witnesses of performances being that it sweeps Ukrainian audiences off their feet. Loud applause greets the revolutionary sentiments in the forest; the shooting of the aristocrats and policemen is cheered to the echo; the audience is beside itself with indignation when the revolutionists are ill-treated, many of the women weeping; and the effect after the final scene is profound.

A companion play, called "The Hurried Trial", treats of the same men to much the same effect, but with less art. Act I is an exchange of speeches by the three heroes on the need for a revolution, varied by a debate with a Ukrainian from Canada on politics among their compatriots in this country. Act II exhibits the rising of the people and the capture of the leaders by the Poles; the third act shows them sending messages from their cell, and the fourth (and last) act is devoted to their execution, with Polish ladies looking on in glee, a priest saying "In the name of Jesus Christ, all revolting Galicians shall be killed", and a long-drawn out display of courageous defiance by the heroes.

These plays are understood by revolutionary Ukrainians in Canada to be an accurate account of an actual occurrence. As has been noted already, Irchan is said to have taken part in this raid.

In addition to his plays Irchan about this time published several works in prose and verse which were circulated by the Ukrainian Labour News. Among a selection of his poems entitled "Films of the Revolution" "The First Day" is significant. With extreme realism it describes an innocent and timorous girl rushing to seek a lover and disrobing herself in the hour of the triumph of the proletariat.

Concerning this lyric, it is to be observed that it was addressed, not to a sophisticated intelligentsia, but to uneducated, literal-minded people of primitive traditions.

In 1923 another play by Irchan made its appearance, "The Unemployed". This also dealt with events in Galicia, and is said to depict actual events in the revolutionary struggle there. Embodying the familiar theme, of the poor girl forced to sell herself to the rich man, it is even cruder in construction than the earlier plays, much of the first act consisting of an elementary lecture on the principles of revolution by the hero, a disguised agitator; it also is very savage, the curtain descending in the first act, for example, upon the agitator standing, cigarette in mouth, with his foot upon the corpse of the owner of the saloon in which the scene has been laid — having throttled and robbed him. The rich villain (who, by the way, keeps a house of ill-fame) also is strangled at the end, when the revolution has been achieved.

Another play, "The Awakening of the Workers", made its appearance in the winter of 1923-24, and had a rather short life; the scene is laid in Canada. In the first act a Bolshevik leader exhorts a group of gunmen, gamblers and unemployed "to arise and break their chains"; the second act purports to exhibit the vicious luxury in which the capitalists live; and the third act, the awakening of the workers, shows the insurgents killing the capitalists by knife, gun and bomb, and seizing power.

GREATER favour has been shown to "The Family of Brushmakers", a four-act play which was first produced early in 1925; it is superior in general construction, and probably in sense of dramatic values, to the author's earlier dramas. Two families are linked, one very poor, all its members but one blind, and earning a living by making brushes, while the other is that of a chemist. The brushmaker's son has his sight, and after working in a factory becomes a revolutionary agitator; he falls in love with the patriotic daughter of the professor of chemistry, who has invented poison-gas for military purposes, to his great profit in the war. The hero opposes the war, is imprisoned, is forcibly enlisted and sent to the front, is gassed and returns blinded; while the heroine is converted to the revolution, leaves her father, and casts in her lot with the agitator. The play ends in the destruction, first of the monarchy, and then of the "bourgeois republic" which succeeded it, and the establishment of "dictatorship of the proletariat." When produced this play has proved very powerful, affecting men to tears as well as the women and children.

Late in 1928, to leap some intervening years, another Irchan play began the rounds of the informal circuit which has been established. Entitled "Spies and the Communist Party" it is a reversion to his earlier manner, and may be described as a demonstration of the technique (as the Communists would say) of revolution; it has made its appearance at a moment when the Communist leaders are assuring their followers that a great war is fast approaching, that Canada will be involved, perhaps the battle-ground, and that the Communist Party will be obliged to "go underground". It is in three acts, the first showing a secret meeting of members of the Communist Party, who are plotting to kill the head of the police and begin an insurrection. In the second act it appears that two government agents are among the plotters, and are reporting to the Police Commissioner. In the third act these agents are detected and killed; a youth who belongs to the Young Communist League spies on the spies, overhears their conference with the Police Commissioner, and reports it to the Communists; a good deal of shooting follows, the Young Communist and the two agents being killed, and, as a pendant, the assassination of the police chief announced. The procedure of the trial and execution of the spy is shown in considerable detail, and the audience is given to understand that the play is a close transcript of the methods followed in Galicia, and that knowledge of this sort may be useful in Canada.

A peculiarity of many of these plays, due to their having been written for amateur actors, is the large cast which is required for them; the one just described has about 25 characters.

Comrade Irchan is an industrious writer, and during his half-dozen years in Canada his output has been high. In addition to the works already mentioned he has produced "The Mutineer", "Underground Galicia", "The Tragedy of the First of May", "The God of Blood", "The Brigand Karmetiuk", "The Price of Blood" and "The Burning Bush" — all plays, in addition to two prose works, "In the Weeds" and "Carpathian Nights". This list may not be complete, for he addresses himself exclusively to his compatriots, lives aloof from the general life of Canada, and is unknown to the mass of Canadians. Yet he is, one may contend, the most popular and influential author in the country. Is there another writer in Canada whose appearance on the platform would be greeted with resounding, long-continued applause — whose every new play is eagerly witnessed — who can see his audience spell-bound, women weeping, men grinding their teeth, and then elevated with joy when the story takes a welcome turn? Comrade Irchan has a restricted public, but he commands its allegiance.



The Coming Storm. Chas. E. Jacque.

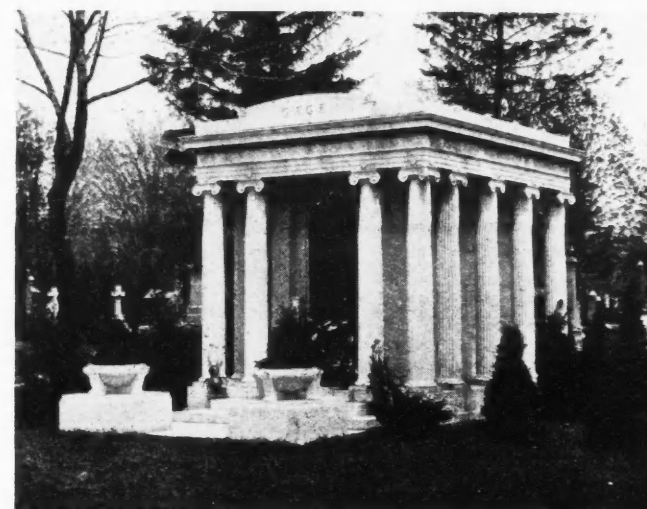
Oil on canvas, H., 17 1/2", W., 27 1/2"  
Signed lower left, Ch. Jacque.

Charles Emile Jacque was born in Paris in 1813 and died in 1893. Animal and landscape painter, engraver and etcher, few French artists have a more widely extended or better deserved reputation. Entered a lawyer's office intending to become an advocate. Then he enlisted in the army where he remained five years, making numberless drawings. In 1836 he went to England, where he engaged in wood engraving. About 1838 he returned to Paris, continuing to engrave and etch. In 1845 he began to paint in oils and for many years was the neighbor of Millet of Barbizon. He painted farmyard scenes to perfection and excelled in accurate knowledge of sheep and poultry, of which he was a financier. Medals: 1861, 63, 64, 3rd Class; Legion of Honour, 1867. All the principal galleries of the world contain his work.

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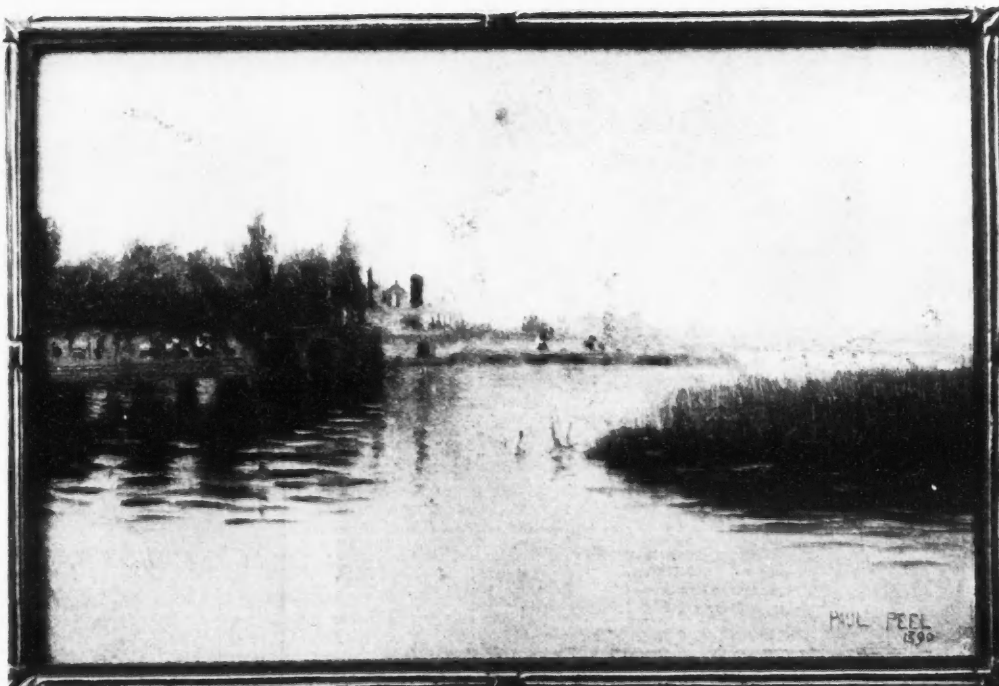


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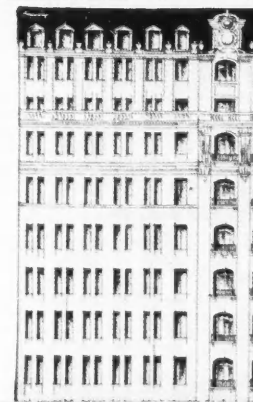
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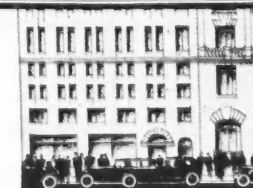
HANLAN'S POINT, TORONTO, IN 1890  
The above is from a large oil painting (8 x 10) executed by the famous Canadian painter, Paul Peel, R.C.A., during his last visit to Canada two years before his death in Paris in 1892. The city of that day is seen in the distance and the picture is one of Peel's few distinctively Canadian works. It remained many years in storage but was some time ago acquired by the J. Merritt Malloney Galleries, Toronto, who have sold it.



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## "John Bull's Other Island"—Chaliapin—Toronto Symphony Orchestra—"Juno and the Paycock"—Other Events

## "John Bull's Other Island"

With the episcopal benediction of George Bernard Shaw, the most eminent of living playwrights, Maurice Colbourne has been presenting in Canada and the Northwestern States several of the most brilliant plays of the Irish dramatist and elected to open his Toronto engagement with "John Bull's Other Island". At least a score of Shaw's comedies have been presented in Toronto but this commentary on his native land (first acted in 1904) is unfamiliar. In a considerable degree it is autobiographical—the only autobiographical comedy that Shaw has written, for like one of the minor figures, Cornelius Doyle, the father of the dramatist was a small landowner and also a land agent. Obviously the play is "dated". In 1904 nobody in Ireland seriously anticipated that the rising generation would engage in civil war, and effect more destruction in the land they professed to love than had been achieved in three hundred years of what was deemed alien oppression. To Shaw in 1904 Ireland was an exhausted country and its people a slack and disillusioned offshoot of the English speaking race. His play is a picture of the Ireland he knew as a boy and when he wrote it Shaw had no prophetic forebodings of the singular developments that were to ensue from the dreams of the useless souls he so candidly depicted. There may be spots in Ireland to-day as primitive as the Roscullen in which most of the scenes are laid but one doubts it. The type of Gladstonian Liberalism embodied in the role of the Englishman Broadbent is forever dead. "John Bull's Other Island" is now but an interesting historical document depicting conditions in an Ireland which was on the verge of a vast change. Nevertheless it is wonderfully entertaining, and though talky in degree unusual even for Shaw, the human appeal and wit of its dialogue hold an audience almost spell bound for nearly three hours.

In only one respect is its narrative unbelievable. Shaw has always been deficient in intuition in dealing with the sentiment of love from the woman's standpoint, and the thwarted romance of Larry Doyle the cynical expatriated Irishman and the lonesome colleen, Nora Reilly, never carries conviction. The satirical note is wonderfully preserved in the role of Thomas Broadbent a typical Gladstonian Liberal of thirty or forty years ago, who loved every country but his own, and the humorous contempt of the Irish for this type of Englishman, by whose vagaries they profited, is the source of much fun. All peoples who feel themselves oppressed are dreamers, — the Jews are the most notorious example of that tendency, — and Shaw gives beautiful backgrounds to his comedy by his recognition of that fact. He also emphasizes the caste feeling peculiar to Celtic peoples, which makes the actualities of democracy impossible for many Irish folk to endure. Altogether "John Bull's Other Island" is a wonderful and talkative though it be from the standpoint of playgoers who expect surprise and movement is a rather remarkable document.

The Maurice Colbourne Company, composed of ambitious young actors for the most part is accomplished and versatile. Mr. Colbourne himself plays the role of Broadbent, who in his rather simple way wishes to do great things for the Emerald Isle. Shaw is especially poignant in suggesting the condescending manner toward the Irish race of those Englishmen who posed as Ireland's best friends. This is the keynote of Mr. Colbourne's impersonation. Much as it charmed the audience there was a measure of false emphasis in some of Broadbent's long speeches, so that laughter intervened before one could hear the concluding phrase. The impersonation which carried most conviction and was enveloped with an atmosphere of authority was that of Barry Jones as Father Keegan, a priest who has been "silenced" for his devotion to the modes of thought peculiar to Saint Francis of Assisi. His long colloquy addressed to a grasshopper was masterly from every standpoint. Barbara Wilcox sustained the difficult role of Nora with charming romantic feeling, and admirable characterizations of minor roles were provided by Lambert Larking, Tremaine Garstang, John Counsell, Ryle Pyatt, Fred Forrest, Constance Pelissier, Peter Spagnoli and Fred Fisher. The real exponent of the Shawian point of view in this play is the expatriated Irishman Larry Doyle, intensely, dourly and expressively enacted by Francis Jacobs.

## Chaliapin Still Supreme

The Russian basso, Feodor Ivanovitch Chaliapin, is still the same conquering hero of the concert platform that he has always been. Indeed it is doubtful whether on any of his previous appearances at Massey Hall he has received quite so overwhelming a demonstration of enthusiasm as that accorded him at the conclusion of his recital programme on Feb. 1st. After nearly thirty-seven years of constant public appearances, for it was in 1892 that he made his operatic debut at Tiflis in the Caucasus, his voice, with its gloriously noble and even quality, remarkable range and flexibility, and unlimited capacity for fine shades of expression, remains apparently unimpaired. But after all vocal mastery is the last thing you think of in connection with Chaliapin. That has long since been taken for granted; it is his unique personality, so intimate and yet so impressive, the



Maurice Colbourne as "Broadbent" in "John Bull's Other Island." From a sketch by Barry Jones.

wealth of his temperament and the richness of his intellectual appeal that make him unique as an interpreter.

In his recent programme were many numbers in which he had previously been heard but of which his renderings seemed as spontaneous as ever; and as usual his selections from his vast repertoire covered almost every phase of human emotion. The magic with which he suggests the essential and characteristic atmosphere of the poem he interprets is his own secret. It was apparent in the quiet mood he evoked in Tchaikovsky's "Night" with which he opened; technically an example of perfect control and gradation, dying away in the end to mere silken thread of exquisite tone. Profoundly sensitive and dramatic was his rendering of Rubinstein's setting of Pouskin's poem, "The Prisoner," which expresses the thoughts of a man looking up from his dungeon casement at an eagle in the sky. "The Horn," by Flegler, with its allusions to the days of chivalry and long, sweeping rhythms, was sung with brilliant romantic coloring and beautifully sustained tones.

"The Midnight Review," by Glinka, was one of the songs in which Chaliapin first impressed the world with his qualities as a song interpreter and his rendering had the same ghostly majesty as of yore. That most cynical song, "She Laughed" (Maikov), the tale of a man who became a thief for his mistress and was rewarded with her laughter when he was hanged, was rendered with a sinister fervor that gripped the emotions of his audience. In contrast he gave a most exquisitely tender rendering of the classic "In Questa Tomba," by Beethoven. In this his mastery of legato and richness of intonation produced an effect of the rarest emotional beauty. His quality of tragic suggestion was also to the fore in Tchaikovsky's "Death Walks About Me"; and the delicacy of his style was evidenced in a gently rhythmic interpretation of Grieg's "The Swan" and the wailing sensuous coloring of his tones in Rubinstein's Persian Love Song. Another hauntingly lovely expression of passionate longing was his rendering of Dargomizhsky's "We Parted Haughtily." Of the countless singers who have rendered the Volga Boat Song since Chaliapin introduced it to the Western world none had ever approached him in lyric beauty of expression. His singing of Moussorgsky's "Song of the Flea" years ago also made it a familiar concert number, at which all sorts and conditions of bass-baritone take a shot, but none with such diabolical humor as he. Needless to say he did not let the evening pass without an illustration of his gifts as a broad comedian in Dargomizhsky's two humorous "The Government Clerk" and "The Miller."



SIGRID ONEGIN  
Internationally famous contralto, whose voice has been termed "one of the wonders of the world," and whose first Toronto appearance, at Massey Hall next Monday night, in the Canadian Concert Bureau's remarkable series of twelve "celebrity-recitals," is an outstanding event.

## Local Chorus With Toronto Orchestra

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra at its twilight concert, Jan. 29th, offered an innovation so far as this city is concerned in a type of programme which Kussevisky sometimes gives at Boston in association with the Symphony Orchestra and the St. Cecilia Society of that city. The Toronto Conservatory Chorus, under Dr. Ernest MacMillan, was heard in conjunction with the orchestra in Sir Hubert Parry's brilliant setting of Browning's immortal ballad, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." The old Brunswick legend has tempted many pens since Browning first dazzled readers, young and old, with his racy and glamorous treatment of the subject, but by far the best musical use made of it is to be found in Parry's cantata. The work has not been heard in Toronto for over twenty years. It was composed for the Norwich Festival of 1905 and a year or so later was given its first rendering in America by the National Chorus of Toronto, conducted by Dr. Albert Ham, who had under him also the forces of the New York Symphony Orchestra. It is a most vivacious, scholarly and withal difficult score, remarkable (as is the poem itself) for its dramatic fervor, its variety of changing tempos and unique expression points. There is an almost perfect balance of interest between the vocal and choral factors, and it is necessary for a conductor to keep his forces "on their toes" to make it effective. The Conservatory Chorus is for the present at least deficient in male voices, but these, with the robust Richard Jack, R.A., at the east end of the line, sang lustily and expressively, though overbalanced by the brilliant tonal quality of the larger coterie of women's voices. The orchestra responded admirably to the nervous, forceful beat of Dr. Macmillan and, taken as a whole, it was an interpretation remarkable for expression, enthusiasm and color.

The purely orchestral part of the programme, conducted by Dr. von Knights, was also unacknowledged. Lalo's overture to his only successful opera, "Le Roi d'Ys" has been heard only occasionally during the past three decades. If I remember rightly it was introduced to Canada in the nineties by Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his British Guards Band. As those who are familiar with the opera are aware, "Le Roi d'Ys" is Wagnerian in style, and in the overture especially, makes unusual demands on the brass. It was played with breadth and feeling by Dr. von Knights and all sections of the orchestra gave a good account of themselves. But the best demonstration of the fact that the To-

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## MUSIC and DRAMA

ronto Orchestra is this season of better quality in all details than ever in the past was in Rimsky-Korsakow's "Capriccio Espagnol." The Russian composer had the orchestral instinct if ever man had—that is to say, he was interested in every instrument of the symphonic fabric and used the orchestra palette in its every shade. The "Capriccio Espagnol" is a most notable instance of his style, and though one would have relished more rhythmic fire in the interpretation, the quality of tone in almost every episode was admirable.

*Helen Charbonworth*

O'Casey  
Play at  
Hart House

When all things are considered, the production of Sean O'Casey's tragedy of the Irish working-class, "Juno and the Paycock," by the Hart House players is a creditable piece of work. It is a tribute not only to the power of O'Casey as a dramatist but also to the fine performances of Aileen Muldrew and Ivor Lewis in the title roles that the intense realism of the piece is maintained in spite of the players' unfamiliarity with the dialect of the Irish types they are depicting.

The play begins disarmingly as a comedy, but in the third act tragic event piles on tragic event until the Boyle family is shattered as a unit and destroyed.

The time is Dublin in 1922 and the struggle between the Irish and the British has been succeeded by the struggle between the Irish Free State and the Republicans. "Captain" Jack Boyle, the "paycock" as he has been derisively dubbed, is a laborer with a profound disinclination for work, and with a great preference for making merry in the public house with his bosom but artificial friend, "Joxer" Daly. "Juno," his hard-working wife, nags him but to no avail.

It is at this point that Charlie Bentham arrives on the scene. He brings news that Boyle has been left two thousand pounds. On the strength of this Boyle assumes the upper hand in his home and becomes a man of affairs. New furniture is purchased immediately on borrowed money. Things are looking up for the Boyle family.

In the third act fate takes her manifold revenge. The legacy turns out to be no legacy at all; the creditors denude the house of its possessions; Mary Boyle, the daughter, is discovered with child by Bentham who has hastily taken his departure; Johnny Boyle, the crippled, neurasthenic son, is taken out and shot for betrayal; and when "Captain" Jack returns plastered from the pub accompanied by his eternal satellite, he finds his home barren of wife, daughter and furniture.

O'Casey knows the life he depicts, for he has come up from it himself. In the creation of character, atmosphere and the projection of human drama he displays a master hand. Perhaps his genius for superb dramatic finesse is no more clearly revealed than in the scene where Johnny Boyle's former comrades come to take him away. He protests and goes unwillingly, still not suspecting the gravity of their purpose. Just as they are leaving the room, one of them says quietly to him: "Have you got your beads?" In that one phrase the spectre of death is brought into the drama.

I have referred to Ivor Lewis and Agnes Muldrew both of whom gave splendid performances. Excellent work was done also by Dora MacMillan as the slattern Mrs. Tancred, and Geoffrey Hatton played the difficult role of "Joxer" Daly with good effect. Margaret Tytler as Mrs. Madigan handled a tragic emotional scene in a moving fashion. Some of the lesser roles, if right to say, were marred by mis-casting.

For its recent afternoon recital the Women's Musical Club of Toronto presented Norman Wilks in a piano recital. Mr. Wilks is an Englishman who has recently become a member of the teaching staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. In his several recitals in this city Mr. Wilks has revealed a gratifying technique and a fine lyrical touch that makes him an attractive exponent of compositions of the romantic order.

The recent program was admirably chosen to display the pianist's buoyancy of mood. The first group contained Chopin's "Impromptu in F sharp major," "Four Preludes," Op. 28, and



EDITH TALIAFERRO  
Who plays a leading role in "Zander the Great," next week's production by the Victoria Players, Toronto. Miss Taliaferro has signed a contract to remain permanently as the star of this organization.

"Ballade" in F major. This was followed by Schumann's "Carnival" and the third group included Debussy's "Dances de Delphes" and "Le Vent dans la plaine" and Korngold's "Epilogue" and "Ball at the Fairy-Kings." In all of these, particularly in Schumann's fascinating pot-pourri, "Carnival," the pianist's ease, almost airiness of execution, his flowing style and appealing rhythmic quality provided a continued delight. The only criticism one has to offer is that in his desire to maintain a cantabile effect by an abundant use of the pedal, the pianist at times sacrificed a certain amount of clarity.

A feature of this program was the performance of two compositions for four hands by Alfredo Casella, the Italian composer. In this Mr. Wilks was ably assisted by Mr. Alberto Guerrero. "Pupazetti," in five short movements gave the two pianists plenty of opportunity for technical dexterity. It is a work of charmingly bizarre attractiveness. The other piece, "Fox-Trot" was a conception of jazz revealed in ultra-modernistic style and had the appeal of novelty.

*Hal Frank*  
Brilliant  
Comedy  
at Victoria

produced into the eminently successful but sometimes slightly stodgy theatrical diet which they have been dishing up to their customers. To present "Paris Bound," Philip Barry's sophisticated but earnest comedy of modern marriage takes courage, but it is the box office rather than the censor which must be feared. To have scored a success with this vehicle which demands serious appreciation rather than giggling, on the part of the beholder is a unique and praiseworthy achievement in the record of the current season's stock in Toronto.

Women can be expected to disagree violently with the thesis of Mr. Barry's play since it strikes directly at their atavistic instinct of possessiveness, but for that very reason it should intrigue them. What should a woman do, the playwright asks, when she discovers that her husband has provided her with what are now grounds for divorce in Ontario? Should she follow the ancient course of protest against "infidelity" and break up the home, sacrificing all the spiritual element of marriage on the altar of her affronted physical being, or should she be more "reasonable". The keynote of the play is summed up in the advice of a father to his daughter-in-law, "I may have committed adultery" he says, "but I never committed divorce." Whether that is a purely masculine point of view is the question left unanswered, although, in the play, the offended wife decides to accept it.

The piece is a brilliant bit of writing and it is handled by the Victoria players with subtlety and finesse. It was seen in Toronto once before this season with Madge Kennedy as the star of a road attraction, and it is a real tribute to the local company that they get just as much out of it as the possibly more eminent visitors. Edith Taliaferro is refreshing in a role which demands much more than good-humor and attractiveness, and the depth of charac-

terization with which she handles the tender, human side of marriage is one of her finer achievements. It is exceedingly good to see Miss Taliaferro given a serious bit of work to do, since in her charm as a comedienne, one is apt to forget much of her real capacity. Playing opposite the star, James Gordon Coots, has for the first time since his local appearance a part which offers him scope for his ability, and he turns in a remarkably fine performance. Mr. Coots has good humor and an easy manner which, together with an understanding of the requirements of the play, make him eminently satisfactory.

The support is perhaps the best and most suitably cast which has been seen at the Victoria this season. Jack Soames as the elderly divorced husband, to whom it is given largely to expound the playwright's ideas through advice to the younger couple, is remarkably fine and he is ably assisted by the well-known and popular Antoinette Rochte. Ruth Rickaby, Murie Owen, and House Baker Jameson supply an exceedingly clever background for the major action.

However violently any beholder may disagree with the basic idea of "Paris Bound," the play is intelligent and stimulating, and appears to be an honest attempt to discuss a social problem. It deserves well of Toronto theatregoers, who will find a visit rewarded by some of the finest work seen locally this year.

H. W. Mc-M

## Note and Comment

MISS Bettina Vegara, the talented young violinist—she is only fourteen years old—gave an impressive recital recently at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall. Miss Vegara has not only an extraordinary technical ability for one of her years, but she also plays with remarkable feeling and power and succeeds in holding the at-

tention of her audience completely. The program, which included the Beethoven Sonata in A major and the Vieuxtemps Concerto in F sharp, as well as a group of miscellaneous pieces, would have daunted a more mature artist; but Miss Vegara handled it with skill and urbanity. The Beethoven Sonata, with the capable assistance of Miss Jessie McAlpine Dempster at the piano, was most attractively rendered. Miss Vegara is a pupil of Dr. Luigi Von Kunits, and has (Continued on page 10)

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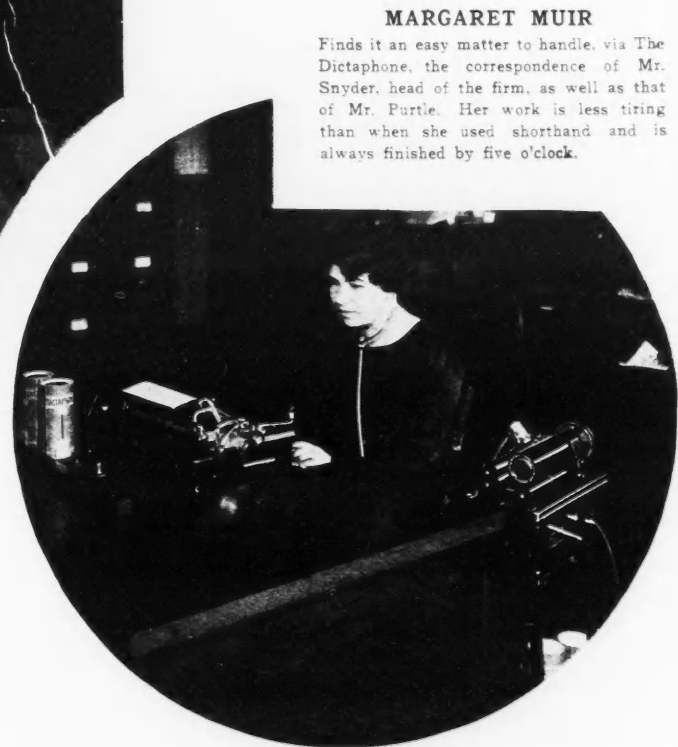
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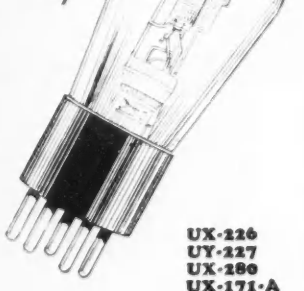
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## The BOOKSHELF

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### Non-Stop Poetry

BY D. E. CAMERON

IT LOOKS as if we were in for new records in sustained poetic flight, and long-distance, non-stop metrical hops. Benet's *John Brown's Body*, with its 10,000 lines, is an arresting performance by way of a start. It is typical of the aspiring spirit of the day that it was freely reported that this remarkable poem ran to 100,000 lines. There was something splendid about such a rumour, and it was bound to awaken the spirit of emulation, and stimulate others to an attempt to surpass so notable a feat.

Already the post has laid on my desk a four-page leaflet from Lewis McKenzie Turner, of Baltimore, Md., announcing *Belle Bond, The Rebel Spy; an epic poem of 200,000 lines*. Mr. Turner supplies a few samples of his verse:

"Belle reports to Stonewall Jackson. I have to report, sir: The folks are all well.

Then Jackson confided: We're in great need of shell.

And the worst of it is, we've no cotton to sell.

To which Belle replied: Now isn't that hell?

Here follows (sic) historical data for contrast.

And far, far away in Fredericktown Dame Barbara Fritchie (sic) is sewing a gown:

And Honest Old Abe, in a new pair of boots,

Is telling a story to several gaboots."

Mr. Turner evidently has no ambitions to establish an altitude record, but will be satisfied if he can keep the tail of his muse over the barbed-wire fences long enough to pass John Brown.

The fourth page of Mr. Turner's announcement tells us that a competitor is in sight. Brigadier-General Mannie Guest is marching east with a poem, *Wandering Nell*, 150,000 lines strong, and a spirited engagement is expected all along the Wabash.

It is to be hoped that the non-stop poetical championship will not find a home across the line, without a spirited effort to hold it for the Dominion. Someone should come away with a sustained flight on *Muskeg Mary*, the *Pride of the Peace*, a poem in 10x lines, — x to be decided by the long-windedness of the last holder.

AFTER all, there is something attractive in the idea of long poems. There are some poets, like Crabbe, about whom we like to think that they are going to keep on for a long time, and may not stop at all. They give us the feeling that if they do stop, it will be because they want to, and not because they are forced to the ground by running out of gas. The metrical romances of the middle ages were really non-stop poems. The *Roman de la Rose* runs to 22,000 lines without exhausting itself, and one has the feeling that but for the fact that minstrels had to stop to eat and sleep, and were subject to the contingency of thirst, they could have gone on indefinitely. Romance has always been handily longwinded, and has had no difficulty in filling in the ten days of a plague, or the thousand and one nights, at need.

THE standard of length set by Homer and Virgil seems to have been accepted as proper by some of the more austere poets. Dante confined himself to this scale of length, and so did Milton in his *Paradise Lost*. MacKail has pointed out the curious fact that Boccaccio has 5,896 lines in his *Teside*, which is exactly the number of lines in Virgil's *Aeneid*. It looks as if Boccaccio wanted to show that he could equal Virgil, but considered it unbecoming to pass the master by even one single line.

NOT all the famous poets, however, were content with the classical scale. Boiardo took 35,000 lines for his *Orlando*, and Ariosto, following him with the same theme, passed him by the handsome margin of 5,000 lines.

Our new Elizabethans were a long-winded race, and even coveted the championship for length in poetry. Spenser acknowledged the generous desire to "outgo" Ariosto, and so bring the championship to England. The *Faerie Queene* as he left it has 35,000 lines, but it is only half of what he set out to write. Further, it is not generally known that the *Faerie Queene* was projected as itself half of a greater poem, that, if completed, would have run to 150,000 lines. So Spenser had the right idea, according to modern conceptions of what a great

poem should be. It was not lack of will that stopped him, but the fact that no-one, not even John Bunyan, has been able to carry an allegory on anything like so long a flight as Spenser attempted. He also suffered from the Elizabethan handicap, which does not so seriously limit us, of thinking it necessary to write poetry, and not merely lines.

IT IS A mistake to think that the longwindedness of the Elizabethans was a childish obsession with them. It was one expression of the richness and expansiveness of the world they



H. W. FREEMAN  
Author of "Joseph and His Brethren."

lived in so enthusiastically. Their copiousness and exuberance is flesh of their flesh and blood of their blood.

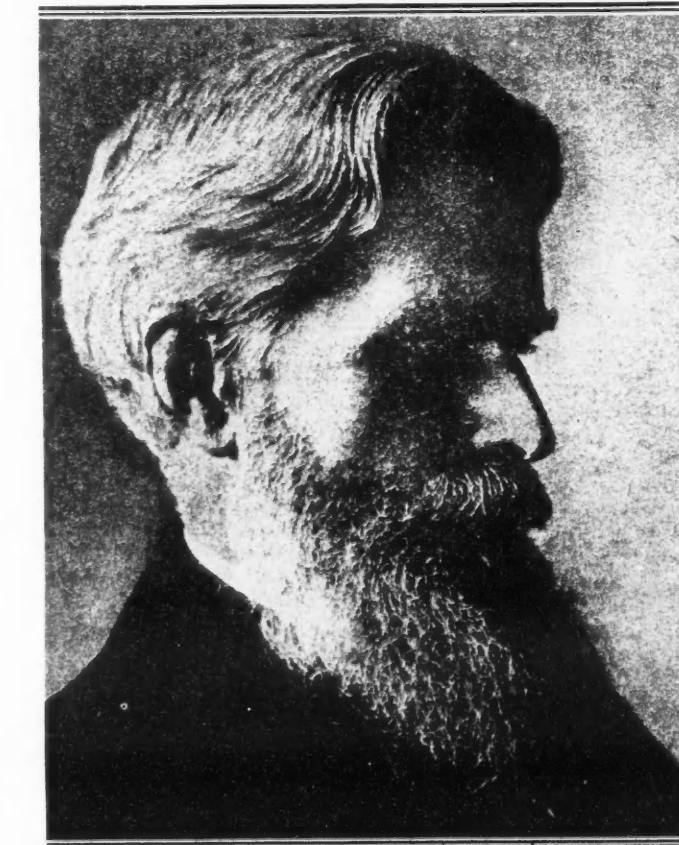
WE ALSO live in a rich and expanding world. It may be that poesy, attracted by the possibilities of our great open spaces, is thinking again of pricking o'er the plain. We may be about to find utterance for the things that stir in our hearts in a poetry of expansiveness and exuberance, and if our poets want room to be poetical in, they have plenty of precedent for taking it.

### As the Life of a Tree

"JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,"  
by H. W. Freeman; The Mussion Book Co., Toronto: \$2.00.

By S. H. HOOKE

IT IS not to Mr. Mottram's kindly preface that "Joseph and His Brethren" owes three printings in three months. The preface is a gracious gesture, and Mr. Freeman's modesty in the matter of a first novel has no doubt induced him to present his first born wrapped in the swaddling clothes of well-known author's recommendation. But this book carries its own credentials; it needs no bush. It is a strong, simple story of farm life, set in a corner of England, East Suffolk, which has been less touched by the finger of Time than any other part of England. The people here are real, rooted in the soil, slow moving, slow of growth and speech. They are not shadowy



HAVELOCK ELLIS  
One of the distinguished contributors to "Whither Mankind."

puppets, pulled by the showman's string, revealing nothing more real than the author's disgust with life. Nine tenths of the books that pass under review are written with a purpose. The author wants to hit something hard, to demonstrate a theory, or to experiment with a new technique. Then must the weary reviewer, endeavoring, often vainly, to extenuate nothing, nor ought set down in malice, record his judgment of the fairness of the attack, the soundness of the theory, or the value of the new trick of style. Hence it is real refreshment to come upon a single tale, of honest craftsmanship, a story with roots like a tree and that grows like a tree, with something of a tree's indifference to birds that nest in its boughs or the mice that burrow at its roots.

As in Canada, so to a far greater degree in England, the soil shapes the men who work it. Crakenhill Farm was a hard farm, with stubborn clay that broke the heart of weaker men. But Benjamin Gealter, to whom the scythe was an artist's tool, who had killed a man in a fit of rage, bought the farm for a song. The village folk said that the farm was the instrument of Providence to punish the wicked, but Benjamin recked nothing of Providence or village gossip, and with dogged patience cleared the foul soil, drained the swamps, humoured the reluctant land until Crakenhill Farm was the most thriving farm in the district. But in doing it he had driven his five sons and his wife relentlessly until their whole being was subdued to the soil they wrought in, and the farm passed into their life. Emily Gealter died on the field of battle, broken with the struggle. One after another, the sons make the attempt to shake off the yoke of Crakenhill, Bob and Hiram dream of Canada, Ern of the gay life of a cavalry man, Harry of the postmaster's daughter, but the farm has them in its grip. They feel that life away from Crakenhill would be empty of meaning and they come back without Benjamin's becoming aware that they have made the attempt to break away.

Then comes Nancy. There is fine broad comedy in the picture of these ungainly men courting Nancy in their slow clumsy way. But Benjamin is beforehand with his sons and takes what they are too shy to ask for. So Joseph comes on the scene, in a somewhat irregular fashion, but neither Nature nor Benjamin trouble about such a trifle as legitimacy. All the frustrated affections of the brothers centre on Joey. Benjamin like his wife Emily dies in the open field. Nancy falls in love with a handsome ne'er-do-weel of a poacher, and the brothers go through the agony of seeing Crakenhill fall into decay and return to its first estate. But Nancy and her husband emigrate to Canada and pass out of the picture, leaving Joey in the care of the brothers. They buy back Crakenhill, once more go through the heart-breaking labour of redeeming the farm, and in the process root Joey's young life as deeply in the loved soil as themselves. The book ends quietly and happily. No demon of art urges Mr. Freeman to close with an orgy of crime and leave us with a final picture of the blasted walls of Crakenhill proclaiming the injustice of a hostile universe. "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail or knock the breast." There may be signs here and there of a prentice hand, but the book's end is satisfaction and refreshment. There is no straining, but all the people are alive in their own right; every-



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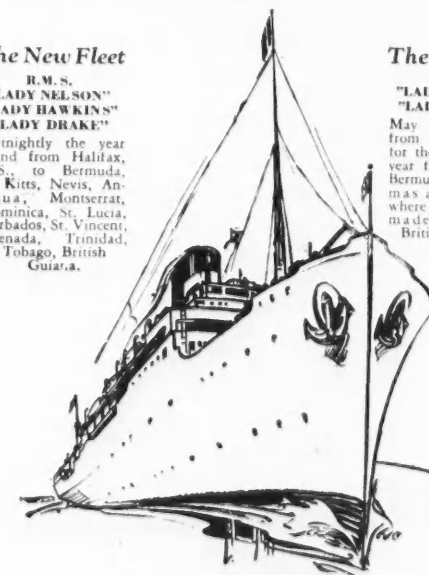
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## The BOOKSHELF

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### A Whimsical Collection

"THE SLOWER JUDAS," by G. B. Stern; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 319 pages; \$2.50.

By T. D. RIMMER

MISS STERN is another of those women authors who have attained emancipation from the millstone of obtrusive subjectivity. She is one of those who can project into her characters sufficient personality to make them suffer or rejoice of their own volition. This impartiality in characterization is an admirable quality in an author. It does not detract a whit from passion, strength or simplicity—on the contrary, it edges whatever weapon the author may have in his or her armory.

By this method Miss Stern has shown elsewhere her deep sympathies. She has, also, in this book, a laughing tolerance which carries one along through the whimsical tales and gives him a keen sense of enjoyment. Some of the tales are slight but all of them are entertaining and range from gay trifles to tales with a hint of latent pathos. It is the latter quality which makes the volume so interesting in its contrasting themes. Her whimsicality sparkles like a sunlit river but underneath there is the quiet depth of gravity.

There are thirteen tales in the book. Of these "Lady Falconbridge," "A Man and his Mother" and "Sanctuary" are the most important. "Lady Falconbridge" is a tender, fanciful thing with an ending so unexpected as to bring one up with a shock. It is strung on a perilously slender thread but the humor and spontaneity sustain it admirably to the poignant suggestion of the ending.

"A Man and his Mother" is delicious, with its theme of a protective son meeting with disillusionment at the hands of a modern mother who turns a pagan back on lace and lavender. "Sanctuary" is an appealing thing—a clash between two servants—which reveals Miss Stern's insight and tolerance. Of the others, some are excellent but "Gemini" and "1865" though by no means imitative, are reminiscent of a pattern woven by many previous authors.

The atmosphere of the book is contagious. It has not a broad humor, there is more of the quiet smile about it, but Miss Stern writes with so much verve and *clan* that her gaiety has all the graces of a "lace and ruffles" period. She has her niceties of style, also—such quaint turns of speech as:

"Sophia . . . was a rake of the Hogarthian era, robust and jolly and somewhat high in flavor. Except for her brief period as the wife of Count Ronatzi—a pale impermanence who drooped against her strength and then faded into the Balkans—Mrs. Wickham's rakishness never developed to wards amorous adventures."

This humor is in its richest vein in "A Man and his Mother," but her style has a mobility which lends itself to her varying themes and can veer from whimsicality to genuine emotion without obvious straining as, for instance, in "Lady Falconbridge."

Some of these stories may have been published before. One, "Toes Unmasked," has, to my certain recollection; but most of them are worth preserving. All of them seem to have been written for their own sake—their spontaneity gives one this impression—and I would advise all those who care for distinctive fiction to read this book.

### Praise for the Machine

"WHITHER MANKIND," A Panorama of Modern Civilization, edited by Charles M. Beard; Longman's, Green & Co., Toronto, 408 pages; \$3.00.

By MERRILL DENISON

WITH marked unity in their point of view and considerable agreement in their appraisals, sixteen eminent writers contribute as many essays dealing with the effects of the machine age on civilization and leave with the reader the impression that the age we live in is not the total loss Spengler, Chesterton and Belloc would have their world believe. A foreword by the editor, Charles M. Beard, introduces the scope and intention of the essays, and in an epilogue he briefly summarizes their conclusions. The epilogue is really a most able review of the book itself, and any reader, browsing in a book store and wavering over the purchase of "Whither Mankind" would be well

advised to read the short concluding chapter. He will find it a more comprehensive review than he is likely to come across in any other place.

It is unfortunate one has to describe such a book as a "collection of essays". It is a forbidding description, and not one calculated to make converts for the brilliant and fascinating work this actually is. Except for those of genuinely literary enthusiasms the essay is a form in which the subject matter is often made tedious through the laboured care of its projection. Nothing could be farther from the facts in this particular case. The style of every writer is simple and direct; the analysis in every case provocative and stimulating, and the effect actually thrilling.

The contributors form an impressive list: Charles M. Beard, Hendrik W. Van Loon, Hu-Shih, Bertrand Russell, Julius Klein, Beatrice and Sydney Webb, Howard L. McBain, Emil Ludwig, C. E. A. Winslow, Havelock Ellis, George Dorsey, James Harvey Robinson, Lewis Mumford, John Dewey, Stuart Chase, Everett Dean Martin, Carl Van Doren. All of them are authorities in a particular field, and all of them have the ability to present their ideas with competence and vigor. No limitations,

save those of space, were laid upon them, as is stated in Mr. Beard's foreword. Each writer was given a free hand. None of them was asked to assume any responsibility for the opinions of the others. The editor has made no attempt to smooth out contradictions.

Each writer was invited to give his analysis of modern life accepting it as a fact and viewing it as dispassionately as possible. There is no trace of special pleading, of challenging one point of view or defending another. Throughout are analysis of the gains and losses of the life our industrialized and mechanized world offers as compared with those of other civilizations the earth has known. It attempts to answer such general questions as these: Are the aeroplane, the modern news service, the intricate web of business based on tractors, rails and factories, the central heating system, the magic control of disease—are these making robots of men and women—or denigods?

To any one with the faintest interest in his own life and destiny I cannot see how this book can be otherwise than exciting. It is enthralling and absorbing. If the various essays did no more than summarize vividly the historical background of their subject matters, the book would be invaluable to those whose freedom for reading is so limited that it does not allow them to keep abreast of

modern thought, but in addition it clarifies the kind of existence we are leading and where it may be taking us.

NO such comprehensive effort has been made hitherto to assess the forces of twentieth century life, nor no finer vindication of the value of the machine has been made. While recognizing the evils brought by modern engines, there is no attempt made to prove that those who serve them are worse off or less happy than in the ages when they were slaves to more primitive tools. The tone of the whole volume is positive and decisive, and the very sharpness with which the lines cut through the controversy over civilization makes it easier for the reader to grasp the conclusions that are reached.

These conclusions have a total effect of a kind of paen of praise for our mechanistic world, and as one would expect in such a paen its praise is based on nothing amorphous, mysterious or miracles but on the facts deduced from cool, detached observation.

I must point out that in falling into the hands of the present reviewer the work of Mr. Beard and his collaborators has come to more than a sympathetic person. I am an enthusiastic person to whom mysticism is anathema and to whom the spiritual is but a projection of the material, and the material another word



A PRIMITIVE DRUMMER  
From "Creative Music in the Home,"

for the spirit. To me the clean, hard thinking of the book is a delight, and if I have a criticism it is the one I would expect from an enthusiast—I would say that some of the conclusions are not stressed emphatically enough, nor do they develop as fully as they might all the implications involved.

It is different to choose which of the essays one finds the most stimulating and rather farcically easy to pick out that which one likes the least. Emil Ludwig's "War and Peace" receives the latter honor. It is not on a level with the others and seems soft and flabby along side of them. It is filled with shining words that are continually slopping over the edges, and I wonder if it is not entirely inspirational in its intention to have been placed beside the hard

thinking of the rest. There is a Bruce Barton quality about that that throws the robust German biographer into unhappy comparisons.

Among the most interesting contributions in the book is naturally Havelock Ellis's essay on "The Family" in which there is his accustomed simplicity and clarity, and above all that radiant optimism which permeates all his work, and which is based on scientific knowledge and conveyed by the most pellucid pen writing in English today. But there are other essays that are just as interesting. "The Civilizations of the East and West" by Hu Shih, for instance, is an examination of the Eastern and Western philosophies, with a net gain of several miles for the latter. "Ancient and Mediaeval Civilizations" written by Hendrik Van Loon in his pungent and somewhat impudent style is a remarkable short summary of the steps we have taken to get where we are. The two Webbs on "Labor" give in the short extent of thirty pages, a concise picture of the industrial forces of the last hundred years.

And so on. There is not a single article including Dr. Beard's introduction which would not deserve a lengthy review: so lengthy that an economy would possibly be effected by reprinting every article in full.

In closing a thought comes to me whereby I may possibly dramatize

(Continued on page 11)

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# MUSIC and DRAMA

(Continued from Page 7)  
given successful recitals not only in Canada but the United States.

**AST** week at Massey Hall the forty-piece band of the Queen's Own Rifles under J. Buckle, R.M.S.M., gave an attractive operatic concert assisted by Nicola Consentino, the Toronto born tenor and Jeanne Hesson, dramatic soprano.

Mr. Consentino who made his debut in Toronto a short time ago after a number of years' study in Italy possesses a remarkable voice of power, clarity and sweetness. In style and interpretation he follows the fervid dramatics of the popular Italian school. He is heard best in such numbers as "La Donna est Noble" ("Rigoletto") and "O Sole Mio".

Miss Hesson is also the possessor of a splendid voice of gratifying range and power and was heard to fine effect in several arias.

The band's program included Schubert and Wagner with a Mackenzie, Hogan's "Grand Military Tattoo" supplying a martial atmosphere. The band was in top form and acquitted itself in creditable fashion.

**AN** excursion into a temporary heaven is "WINGS", in synchronized version, which continues for one more week at the Uptown theatre, in order to accommodate the many hundreds who were not able to secure admittance during the first week's engagement.

Among the many memorable scenes are the fire-spitting plane that swoop down, down, and up again into the blue. Technicolour adds to the beauty of this episode.

**ON** SUNDAY evening, Feb. 10th, the Eaton Memorial Church Choir will sing the third part of Mendelssohn's "Elijah". The soloists will be Corinne Cherry (of St. Andrew's United Church, London, Ont.), Mrs. Sanderson, Ellen Law, Vera Wilkinson, Heber Mulock and Norman Cherrie. The 4th and final section of the work will be sung at the evening service of Sunday, March 3rd. A. D. Jordan, organist and choirmaster.

**MISS** Eileen Waddington, L.T.C.M., pupil of Ernest Scholz, will give a post-graduate piano recital at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20th. The programme will include compositions by Bach, Mozart, Chopin and a group of moderns. Invitations for this recital may be obtained at the Conservatory.

**N**OW solidly established with Toronto theatre-goers, the Victoria Players are putting into production a long list of Broadway successes, a number of which are being brought straight from their New York runs.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 11th, the offering is "Zander, the Great" which, from the Gotham reports on it, assays heavily in hilarity.

Edith Talaferro has the stellar role. James Gordon Coats, the Canadian-born star who created the leading parts in "The Half Caste" and "The Nigh-stick" in New York, supports Miss Talaferro and the remainder of the cast has been noticeably strengthened by the addition of a Toronto favorite, Antoinette Roche, along with a brilliant young ingenue, Mildred Owen.

The play presents some highlights in the life of a venerable ford, several cowhands, a bootlegger and a baby. The directing spirit is a young lady of New Jersey who falls heir to some property in Arizona and sets out to find it, assisted by the fixer and the baby. The hard-boiled cattle-cuders of Arizona eagerly awaiting the arrival of their supposedly hard-boiled boss. "Zander the Great" is an offering which can be counted upon to gladden the hearts of all who have ever manoeuvred a motor over decadent country roads. Experimenters report that the laugh rate, per theatre-goer, is approximately once each one and three-quarter minutes, without making allowance for chuckles or less uproarious merriment.

The Victoria, by request, continues its policy of three special matinees instead of the customary two. There are afternoon performances on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Seats may be reserved a week in advance.

**T**HE enthusiasm displayed at every recital given this season by the Canadian Concert Bureau, which reached such a mighty demonstration when Chaliapin sang there the other evening, will again be felt by every one who attends the next event in that organization's remarkable series of twelve celebrity-recitals, unquestionably the biggest and best array of attractions ever offered by one management in Toronto in one season. The occasion will be the first appearance in this city next Monday night of Sierid Onegin, world-famous Metropolitan Opera and concert singer, whose voice, though styled contralto, is limitless in its range, its power and its ease of execution. The press of New York, where she recently gave a recital, spoke as follows: "The most notable"



**RENA LAURENCE**  
Popular concert soprano and radio artist, who leaves shortly for New York to study with Dr. P. Mario Marafioti, eminent throat and voice specialist, who for many years has been associated with the Metropolitan Opera House.



**BROWNIE PEEBLES**  
The noted Canadian singer recently in Toronto with the American Opera Company, who will be guest artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at its concert next week.

able recital of the season", "a ravishing revelation", "triumph after triumph", "suggestive of mountain tops and the crashing of the elements", "as stupendous as Gibraltar, as infinite as Niagara", "great, free outpouring of a glorious voice", "like looking at the Alps or the Atlantic, moulded to no man-made excellence", "brilliant, free, of astonishing range and power, singularly even throughout its great compass, and of fine, pure tone from a whispered pianissimo to the most commanding fortissimo", "one of the wonders of the world". And when New York thrills to such frenzied acclamations, one knows that there is every reason for the unanimous eulogy. Certainly Mme. Onegin's first Toronto appearance is a most significant event, a red-letter date, an epoch in our City's musical history.

**S**OME idea of the thoroughness with which this year's all new presentation of the celebrated operetta "Blossom Time" which comes to the Royal Alexandra for a week commencing next Monday night, Feb. 11th, immediately following its Chicago and Detroit triumphs is evident in the fact that "Blossom Time's" managers, recalled from Europe Ivan Servais too again play the important role of Count Sharnoff, the Danish Ambassador.

Servais is one of the best known dramatic character actors of the European continent, being equally well known in half a dozen capitals overseas.

When "Blossom Time" was being prepared for this year's special Franz Schubert anniversary tour all eyes were turned back to the original company for Servais who created his role seven years ago on Broadway and made such a hit in it that later he was given the original Prime Minister role of "The Student Prince".

His splendid characterization in both of these parts earned him a place in the Comedie Francaise the national theatre of his native country and the desired goal of all French actors, and in view of this it was with some difficulty that the Messrs. Schubert under whose direction "Blossom Time" is being



**THE VICTORIAN STAGE**  
This year marks the centenary of T. W. Robertson, the most celebrated playwright of the mid-Victorian era. He died on Feb. 3rd, 1871.

presented persuaded him to return here for this tour.

With the completion of this tour in New York late spring Servais will return to France to take up his work again in the National Theatre.

Servais is but one of half a dozen equally famous players and concert artists who have been gathered together for this widely advertised tour, a fact which makes this "Blossom Time" the finest operetta production ever sent on tour. Genevieve Nagele as "Mitzi", John Charles Gilbert as "Schubert", and Robert Lee Allen as "Kranz" have been retained from last year's company, while the Schuber part this year is being played by Herbert Lyle, who was the outstanding tenor of last year's record breaking "My Maryland".

**BROWNIE PEEBLES**, whose "Caravan" with the American Opera Company was the embodiment of everything that is French, Spanish and delightful, is the soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at the next Twilght Concert, February 12th, at 5.15. She sings the Aria "Farewell Ye Mountains" from Joan of Arc of Tchaikovsky with the Orchestra, and "The Tryst" of Schubert and "Ich Grolle Nicht" of Schumann. The Orchestra numbers are Flotow's Overture "Stradella", the Choral Prelude of Bach, the Boccherini Minuet, and the Rhapsodie Canadienne by Robert Manson, a distinguished member of the Orchestra and the leader of the Second Violins, whose fine setting of the Ukrainian Melodies was played by the Orchestra two seasons ago.

**Passion Play at Oberammergau**

A cable has been received by us from our London Office to the effect that great preparations are being made in Oberammergau for this coming event. The theatre is being enlarged and the scenic effects greatly improved in anticipation of an increasing number of guests. The dramatic personae have not been fully decided upon yet; an election of the

villagers will take place in the fall of this year, when a full announcement will be made.

As on previous occasions, Thos. Cook & Son have again been appointed Official Agents and have already reserved for their clients all the accommodations in the best houses in the village.

The performances will be given in May, June, July, August and September 1930.

It may perhaps not be out of place to recall the origin of these Passion Plays: In 1633 a terrible plague devastated the villages and valleys of the Bavarian Tyrol. The little secluded hamlet of Oberammergau was, however, exempt from the visitation, and to preserve it so the village authorities drew a cordon about it and forbade the inhabitants to pass into the perilous outer world, the condition of course including that none should penetrate from the plague-stricken region into the valley thus exempt. It happened, however, that a native who had been living for some time in an infected village beyond the circle of mountains which surround Oberammergau was seized with a sudden home sickness and returned one night by stealth over the mountains. Three days later he died of the fell disease, and no less than forty Oberammergauers succumbed to the same cause. The terror-stricken villagers in solemn assembly vowed that if the scourge were turned from their hearths and homes they would then

and every ten years afterwards perform with all due reverence and solemnity a play which should set forth the life, death and meditation of the Redeemer. The plague did not spread, and from that time, now nearly 300 years ago, the vow has been kept.

That a rocket will be fired a distance of 120 miles from the earth within the next twelve months was the opinion recently expressed by a French air expert in a lecture at the Royal United Services Institution.

A hydroplane has been known to cross the English Channel in forty minutes.



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DR. LEONARD WILLIAMS, Fellow of the British Royal Society of Medicine; Corresponding Member of the American Climatological Society and the Hydrological Society of Paris; he has served as physician at the Metropolitan Hospital and the Millar Hospital and the Princess Hospital for Soldiers; author of *Minor Maladies*, *The Science and Art of Living* and other works.

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# The BOOKSHELF

more effectively the high regard in which I hold this book. If one essay alone in it—"The Arts" by Lewis Mumford—could be read by the gentlemen who constitute Toronto's city planning commission it is quite possible that 750,000 people would reap the benefit.

## Belgium's Great Cardinal

"A LIFE OF CARDINAL MERCIER," by Monsignor A. Lavelle; translated by Arthur Livingstone; The Century Co., New York and London; 245 pages and frontispiece; \$2.50.

BY A. R. RANDALL-JONES

A GREAT scholar, a great priest, a great patriot and a great hero, it was Cardinal Mercier's lot, in the testing times of the Great War, to reach the height of human glory, the summit of human fame. In the judgment of Marshal Foch, he was "the outstanding figure of our time."

Yet none can read this admirably-written biography by Monsignor Lavelle without feeling that, all through his long life—he was in his seventy-fifth year when he died—his character, in all essentials, changed not at all. As a choir-boy, his religious zeal, his alert intelligence and his readiness to serve others, impressed the good Vicar, Father Oliviers, who discerned the vocation of the young Desiré—Joseph Mercier, when the boy was but twelve years old. It was precisely those qualities that marked him all his life long. Well might the graduates of his generation, at the Lower Seminary at Malines, say of him when, in later years, they called on him at his palace, "High offices and honors have not changed our old schoolmate in the slightest!"

Born in a large Walloon village, in the centre of the plain of Waterloo, known as Braine-l'Alleud, the future Cardinal came of a family that originally belonged to the titled bourgeoisie of the Ile-de-France, and had only been Belgian since the middle of the 17th century. The untimely death of his father left his mother with seven children, of whom he was, in number, the fifth, to support, all of them of tender years. Thus his early life was pressed in straitened circumstances. But, fortunately, it was made possible for him to obtain a first-rate education, which he completed at the University of Louvain, then the most celebrated and best organized Roman Catholic University in the world. It was here that he pursued advanced studies and finished his preparation for ordination.

In July, 1877, Abbé Mercier became doctor of theology of the University, and in the same year—he was then only twenty-six years of age—professor of philosophy in the Lower Seminary. In that position, he exhibited a sound judgment, a tact, an insight into human nature which, combined with sound scholarship and a piety admittedly profound gave him a very notable influence over his pupils.

In the year 1882, young Mercier was summoned to Rome to an audience with Pope Leo XIII, who was planning a philosophical renaissance which he hoped to work out in Belgium. As a result of the interview the chair of "higher philosophy" according to St. Thomas" was established at the University of Louvain, and Abbé Mercier was named as its first occupant. "I like that boy Mercier. He is a man of great intelligence, of great piety, of great will-power." Such was the comment of his Holiness, on the conclusion of his interview with the young man.

But all was not smooth sailing. The bishops had not altogether viewed the revival of Thomist thought with any great enthusiasm. And several of Mercier's adversaries endeavored to insinuate that he had tried to betray the Pope's intention. His policies, in fact, were represented to Rome in so distorted a form that Pope Leo XIII allowed it to transpire that his confidence in him was shaken. For two years, he labored under grave discouragement, but, at the end of that period, he was rehabilitated in the Papal esteem—"We have been misinformed," the Pope declared.

However, even then there was much tribulation ahead, into the details of which it is unnecessary now to enter. But, in the year 1906, he was appointed Archbishop of Malines—he was then fifty-five years old. A bishop of unquestioned scholarship, he exercised a conservative influence on his country as a whole. Tireless as a worker, he proved himself wise in the exercise of authority, and diplomatic, too, where diplomacy of the worthier sort had a fitting place. But he was "ever a fighter"—and it was probably his defence of the faith, as he saw it, against "Modernism which amounts to a denial of the doctrinal authority of the Church established by Jesus Christ and repudiates the hierarchy divinely constituted to rule Christian

society," that, as much as anything else, was responsible for his elevation to the Cardinalate in 1907.

When the Great War broke out, it found him a fighter of superb courage in another sphere. He had been a lad of nineteen years only when Sedan fell, but it is not likely that he, with his ancient French blood, had seen unmoved the brutal exultation of Germany in that year and afterwards. Nevertheless, throughout the bitter period when the Germans occupied and ravaged his country, he preserved an attitude of supreme courtesy, dignity and religious poise. "He was a father," says his biographer, "with one purpose in mind—to counsel, succor and protect his children." The record of his rebuke to the invading German hordes and their so-called governor of Belgium, so instinct with courage and patriotism and profound Christian faith, reads like an echo of an age more saintly and heroic in expression than our own. He kept the soul of Belgium alive—and did much to keep that of the world alive—at a time when, in more lands than one, faith was waxing dim and the rule of Wrong seemed imminent.

All this, of course, is today matter of history—but history very recent and for all time, very wondrous. It is little more than literal truth to say that, the war over, he became one of the idols of the world—a world that still puts its trust, in the darkest hours of human story, "In God and God-like men." And, to the last, he retained his sublime simplicity—of life, of character and of piety. His dying cry, "Sitio! Sitio!—yea, I thirst to lead souls unto Thee, O Lord!" but epitomized the aspiration, heart-felt and sincere, of a lifetime.

Surely, here, at least, was a man who was both great and good.

A TEACHERS' Book Week is announced for February 9th to 16th, the chief feature of which will be a Book Fair in the Print Rooms of the Art Gallery, Toronto, under the direction of the Toronto Teachers' Council and the Association of Canadian Bookmen. Over 5,000 books will be on display, made up of supplementary reading books, school library books and teachers' books for elementary and secondary schools. The exhibit will be officially opened on February 9th, by Mrs. Edith L. Groves, chairman of the Board of Education. Among others taking part will be Mr. V. K. Greer, Inspector of Schools for the province; Col. Mitchell, Director of Secondary Education for Toronto; Mr. George Keith, president of the Toronto Teachers' Council, and Mr. Hugh S. Eayrs, president of the Association of Canadian Bookmen.

## Temple Bar to Return

EFFORTS are being revived to secure the restoration to the City of London of the old Temple Bar, the historic Wren Gateway which, until 1878, marked the City boundary at the junction of Fleet Street and the Strand. Ten years after the structure was demolished, owing to traffic requirements, the late Sir Herbert Meux obtained permission to remove the stones and re-erect the Bar on his private property in a pleasant avenue at Chestnut, Herts, where it now marks the entrance to Theobalds Park. Two attempts—one by the London County Council in 1912 and one by the London Society of 1919—have been made to have it brought back to the City, but neither met with success. If the present efforts, inspired by the forthcoming sale of the estate on which the gateway stands, are successful, the historic relic will at last adorn the Embankment site, at the foot of Middle Temple Lane, which for many years has been reserved for its reception.



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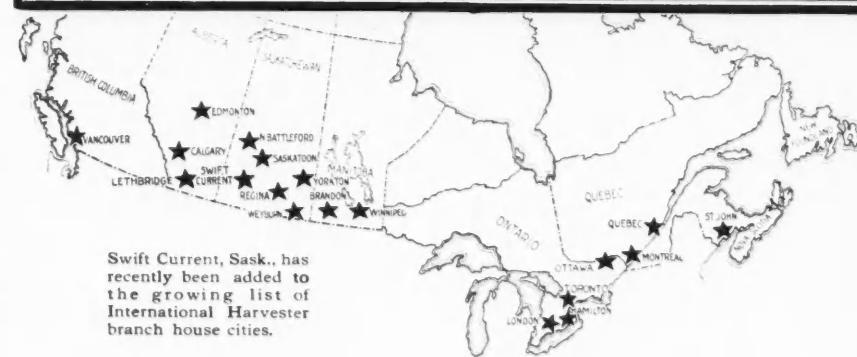
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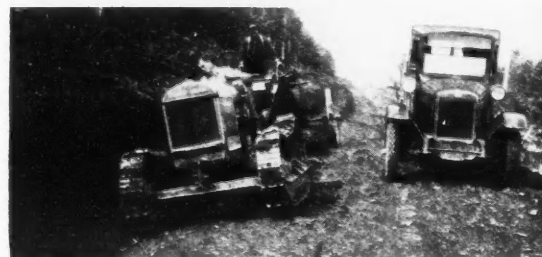
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## The BOOKSHELF

### Literary Trends in Europe

"CONTEMPORARY MOVEMENTS IN EUROPEAN LITERATURE", edited by William Rose and J. Isaacs; Routledge, Mussons, Toronto; 290 pages.

By PELHAM EDGAR

AN EXCERPT from the preface will describe the character of this book as: "The outcome of a series of lectures delivered at King's College, London, during the Lent term of 1927. The lecturers were not asked to conform to any particular viewpoint, and the divergence of their attitudes is the best proof we have of the problem to whose description rather than solution this volume is intended to contribute."

No book could be better devised to convince us of our ignorance and cure us of our insularity. If culture is worth an effort we must still follow the Arnoldian way and compel ourselves to "a disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world." This is a generous prescription, and we content ourselves perhaps too readily with a lazy compromise. We are probably satisfied if we can insinuate ourselves into the niceties of three or four modern languages, but most of us have to make shift with translations that rarely capture the spirit of the originals, and, if poetry is in question, most effectively miss it. It is in this diminished way that we have made our contacts with all the great Russians. The Scandinavians, the Spanish and the Dutch stand in the same plight, and it is obvious that even where French and German and Italian authors are concerned translation is the normal method of communication.

A survey such as the present book affords makes it evident that numerous writers of marked importance in their own country fall of international reputation because they have not achieved the dignity of translation. Let us test this by reference to recent writers in the various countries of Europe.

Proust is the prodigy of modern France, and of more than half his work we have the excellent versions of Scott Moncrieff, which are at least as easy to understand as the original, and preserve its spirit not too greatly impaired. Barbusse, Claudel, Gide, de Gourmont, and Paul Valéry are just beginning to pierce through the veil. Remy de Gourmont is perhaps the most fortunate of these in his adapters, with Arthur Ransome and Aldous Huxley as mediums. Maupassant, of course we know, but his much more distinguished master, Alain, is for us the mere echo of a name.

In Germany Suderman and Hauptmann are fast fading reputations, but are sufficiently accessible. Unruh, Wolfel and Kaiser are the dramatists of to-day, and are but sparsely translated. As English readers we know most thoroughly the work of the novelist Thomas Mann. I would like to say a personal word in favor of the critic and novelist Stefan Zweig whose "Adepts in Self-Portraiture" has recently been published by the Viking Press.

Of Spanish authors we all know Ibanez, and should know better than we do Azorin, Baroja and Unamuno. The latter's "The Tragic Sense of Life in Men and Peoples" (N. Y. Macmillan), and "Essays and Soliloquies" (N. Y. Knopf) are especially to be recommended.

There is no need for us to take care of the English reputations of d'Annunzio, Croce, Papini, or Pirandello. In Russia literature is in chaos since the revolution, and decades must pass before influences again pass beyond her frontiers.

I cannot say that we receive from this book a sufficient idea of what modernism stands for beyond the violence of its reactions. It is interesting to note that in some countries the pendulum is oscillating towards tradition.

### Ethics and Philosophy

"PLATO'S THEORY OF ETHICS," by R. C. Lodge, Kegan Paul, London; 558 pages; 21 shillings.

"WHAT PHILOSOPHY IS," by H. A. Larrabee; 200 pages; Irwin and Gordon, Toronto; \$2.00.

By G. S. BRETT

DURING the 2,275 years since Plato's death interest in his works has never quite perished. When Greece and Rome became politically extinct the Jew and the Christian learned the language of Platonism and, almost unconsciously, saved it

from oblivion. In the Dark Ages a fragment of Plato still survived like a glowing spark; and in the Renaissance of the ninth century the first mediaeval philosopher was a mystic platonist. From that time to the present day the volume of writing on Plato's life and doctrine has increased every year. Apart from the scholars who argue about texts and interpretations, in recent years Paul Elmer More has made Plato more popular in the United States, and Dean Inge has once more shown how the Platonic tradition has played a part in the development of Christianity.

Now we have an important and very comprehensive work on Plato by a professor of philosophy in the University of Manitoba. It is gratifying to see such a book coming from a Canadian University, especially one that is not very close to the Atlantic seaboard. The work will take a conspicuous place among recent works on Plato on account of its completeness, originality and scholarship. The title is likely to mislead the unwary reader who does not realize that the phrase "theory of ethics" is one way of naming all the contents of Plato's writings. What the author has really done is to collect all the topics that are found scattered through Plato's dialogues and to arrange them under different headings. In this way Plato's views on what we call logic, psychology, ethics, religion, the individual, the state and the universe are all sooner or later presented in a connected narrative. The book is practically an encyclopaedia of Platonism with the added advantage of being readable.

Most people, if they think about Plato at all, believe that this ancient philosopher was exclusively interested in something quite unintelligible to ordinary mortals. If some of these high-and-dry theorists (for the man in the street is often asserting nothing but a theory for which he cannot quote his authority) would read Professor Lodge's book, they might come across some unexpected treasures. Plato, for example, begins his outline of education with a discussion of prenatal conditions, emphasises the kind of treatment a child requires during the first three years of its life and states that "the tendency to cry whenever the child is afraid, or wants anything, may easily, if unchecked, lay the physical foundations for dispositions which, if further developed, will become the vicious habits of excessive timidity, guerdulousness, and bad temper." (p. 196). Many more passages might be quoted to convince the unbeliever that Plato was a practical philosopher in the best sense of the term, neither forgetting that the heart of man is desperately wicked nor failing to hold before him the ideal which he called "likeness to God."

Plato gave to western literature the first outline of a scientific psychology. He described in picturesque language the conflict which every man experiences between desire and the sense of duty, a conflict which the apostle Paul stated again when he spoke of the "law in my members warring against the law of my mind." It was Plato who first wrote down a plan of education which survived through the middle ages and has inspired some modern writers with fresh ideas about the education of the feelings and the need for proper development of character. In Plato we find the first demand for the education of women, for he saw that the neglect of women robbed the state of half its power and degraded the social life of his age. But while Plato was always interested in eugenics and social welfare, he was also the founder of a school which fostered the study of mathematics and produced some of the greatest mathematicians known to historians of the sciences. Professor Lodge does not make any attempt to tell the story of Plato's life. The book would have been made more attractive and more useful if it had included some account of Plato's times, of his experience in practical politics, and of the school which he created. These facts can easily be found in other books, but modern readers are not fond of scattering their energies and will probably find no time for these additional researches. But Professor Lodge has chosen his plan of work with open eyes and there is no need to complain. His book will be valuable to all serious students of ethics or Platonism, and to the professional teacher it will be indispensable.

SINCE Will Durant's triumphant progress as a best seller, the innocent flapper and the astute man of business have echoed the old question, "What is Philosophy?" The natural outcome is a book that will tell them What Philosophy Is. If these anxious enquirers would read Professor Lodge's book, they would find the answer for themselves. But they prefer to have it found for them and to get it administered in tabloid form. So Professor Larrabee has seized the opportunity and connected the gilded

pill. Remembering the necessity of being brief and bright he has sketched in exactly two hundred pages the history, scope and varieties of philosophical thought. To achieve anything at all in such a limited space would be a cause for congratulations, and Professor Larrabee has succeeded in giving quite a comprehensive view of what philosophy is and does. He has explained what kind of human being becomes a philosopher, how the adventure of philosophy began, what philosophy has to do with religion and science, the methods of different philosophical schools, and the meaning of such labels as idealism, realism and pragmatism. This list of topics by no means exhausts the contents of the book and if it appears rather formidable we can assure even the average reader that he will find the easy style and simple language of these pages convey their message without demanding more than the normal amount of intelligence. The publisher says this is "a complete, thorough and elementary exposition of the whole subject," and the publishers (as usual) have chosen the most exact words to describe the book.

### Mystery and Crime

"The Disappearance of Anne Shaw" By Agusta Huell Seaman; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Ltd.; \$1.75.

THE Disappearance of Anne Shaw is a mystery story for boys and girls from fourteen years on, so the publishers state. Evidently youth must be served and children must also have their thrills. There is nothing however of an objectionable character in the book. The theme is the disappearance of an old lady, Anne Shaw, from the home where she has lived alone, shrouded in such mystery that the house has come to be called haunted. The house is situated near a lonely strip of Jersey beach and a youth, Kenneth Hayes and his sister Mercy, who have come to Barnegat Bay for a season's fishing, spend some little time in the new and exciting sport of detecting. With the assistance of an other lad and some support from the coast guards, they finally find the old lady, and rather involved explanations follow. The mystery is concerned with the disappearance of certain plans and important secret War Department maps of New York Harbor defenses at the time of the Spanish-American war.



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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 9, 1929

### Disappearing Hospitality

*Fatal Combinations Against Old Fashioned Entertaining*

By Grace Howard Hunter

MOST of the visitors to our shores, from Mrs. Jameson onwards, complain of our customs. One told us lately that we have too much ice-cream and not enough mustard at our meals. But a general criticism is that we do not entertain strangers in our homes. "Meals at a Club," they remark, "are but one remove from a hotel."

We read in our literature and our mothers have told us of the prodigious hospitality of the past. Forty-eight to dinner on Christmas Day—seventy-five of a Scottish connection celebrating New Year's Day under the roof of him who stood in the shoes of the chief. How did a woman ever manage to cook ten turkeys simultaneously in an ordinary country kitchen, with the pump outside the door and the wood piled in the yard? There was no running to the telephone for bricks of ice-cream, nicely calculated by the caterer at twelve portions to a quart. Nor had the cook learned the science of drawing the bones and sinews out of a fowl, stuffing it with forcemeat, so that what the diner now receives is a thin outer wrapping of turkey pressed round the meat and bread mixture. The serving power of a bird thus desecrated can be stretched to infinity, but is it turkey?

Are our city women stingy or are they lazy? Or is it this diet disease that stays their zeal in the preparation of dainties for their friends? What about the piles of luscious doughnuts, the crisp cookies and the delectable mince tarts we enjoyed and survived? The delicatessen shop takes count of every crumb. One is reminded of a proceeding witnessed in an Italian village where bread is sold by weight. The vendor and purchaser alternately removed and put back into the scales a piece hardly a mouthful. Needless to add, the vendor triumphed. Not a cookie drops into the bag in this great wheat country that is not counted. Some of us can remember when there was a baker's dozen. That was before the day of great combines and hirelings behind the counter. Thirteen to the dozen and ten cents a dozen! We have changed all that with our modern machinery. And of the making of cookies in the home kitchen there is an end—though we have electric conveniences and a color scheme in pots.

Perhaps the very speed with which a meal—of sorts—can be prepared has made the housewife impatient of the old slow processes still necessary in baking.

OR, PERHAPS it is the stylishness of our kitchens that daunts one from daubing the floor with pastry cuttings. Like motor show rooms our kitchens display the latest utensils, but the test of the pan is the pudding. Pride prevents the use of pots that try to pose as pottery—too good for human nature's daily food. When Lady Chamberlain was interviewed about her experiences in California homes she admitted the splendor of their furnishings, but added, that for her part, she 'preferred a little shabbiness.' Are we so afraid of the home decorator that we have not courage enough to insist on common sense? Pots, like estates, used to pass from generation to generation. Some of them function now as flower pots in grand-daughter's establishment. Made of iron or copper, any amount of scouring still left them intact. They were clumsy but capacious; there was always enough soup for the stray visitor.

The absence of a servant and the presence of a motor car make a combination fatal to old-fashioned hospitality. The old reliable who turned without complaint from dishwashing to dusting, from cleaning to preserving, who ironed the master's shirts—this old general, who never received any medals for her services, has disappeared. Specialization has laid its heavy hand on our housekeeping. We must now employ one man to polish the floors, another to wash windows, one laundry for flatwork, another for table linen. The psychological moment when all these specialists have achieved perfection within our gates never arrives. We are never quite ready for "company." The curtains are not impeccable or the brass is a bit dim.

The motor car completes the chain of circumstances which keeps a guest from crossing our threshold. The lady of the house finds it easier to drive her guest to the golf club than to serve luncheon at home. Moreover, she is not responsible if the cushions at the club are crumpled or if the chicken is tough. She may order the viands, but the *Chef* dresses the feast. Then the bridge tables are so convenient. There is none of that pre-and-post-hauling of furniture over her floors at home. Her rugs also are secure from hot cigarette ashes dropped so gracefully on the place beneath.

OF COURSE, entertaining at clubs is expensive and therefore the list of guests is carefully pruned. At a family table, with a fine sirloin in front of father, who cared if two or three joined the board? That was a pleasure, not a calamity. Counting the chops was not the custom; the larder was never reduced to that state of emaciation described by a writer who had a handsomely illustrated page in a magazine showing how an unexpected guest can be fed on three sardines, five leaves of lettuce, a few olives and a spoonful of mayonnaise. This Barnecide feast will certainly not cause one's friend to fatten. A bare cupboard used to be the symbol of a slack housekeeper. Nothing was wasted because no "home-made" viands in a cafeteria tempted the young people to stray. They could count on a good dinner at home.

Regular meals proving a perplexity to modern hostesses, somebody invented the Afternoon Tea. This at least has the merit of not being restricted in numbers—fifty are as easy as forty because the fiction is that the guests are due at another affair and must not tarry, much less sit down. "Calling" days served the same purpose. Now if a lady takes her copper-plate to have a fresh supply of cards engraved, the shop attendant inquires politely, "Do you wish the word 'Tuesdays' left on your card?" For



MISS NADINE HARTY  
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harty, of Kingston, and one of the season's debutantes in Kingston and Toronto. Miss Harty has been visiting in Winnipeg.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crispin. Posed by Elizabeth Dickson.



MISS BETTY HOLDEN  
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Holden, of Winnipeg.



MISS PEGGY HOLDEN  
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Holden, of Winnipeg.

apparently nobody "receives" regularly nowadays, standing for a couple of hours shaking hands with her acquaintances. "Drop in any time" is the slogan—"informal" is our excuse.

With this disappearance of hospitality at home, where do our young folk learn manners? What opportunity have they of learning even etiquette? How do they find friends? The "stag-line" now a feature in some parties is frequently composed of young men rounded up wholesale in a College fraternity. "Any dude 'll do." A girl's popularity is proved by the number of "cut-ins" in the dances. The young man must keep her as a partner till she is wrested away by another. For his part, the young man must choose a popular damsel, for his only release is another "cut-in." Very informal!

Dinner parties, stretching to fourteen courses, used to be in pre-war days the measure of a hostess's social skill. Guests, distinguished in some way from their fellows, were carefully selected and as carefully seated. Conversation was the *pièce de résistance*. Perhaps a *salon* standard was not often reached, but nobody's shortcomings could be concealed by tuning in New York. You stood or fell on your own merits. You could not talk stocks to all and sundry. Your partner could not be entertained by some choir invisible. Social success spelled effort. You could not rest your weary mind by hearing the latest doctrine on hygiene hurled through the air. There was native wit and wisdom at those gatherings.

BRIDGE is another impediment to general hospitality. A tutor lately was surprised that the mother of her pupil was so insistent on arithmetic till the explanation was forthcoming: "It is so important to be able to keep a bridge score." More important still is it apparently to be able to make one for your partner. Is there not a prize to be won? Once accept an invitation to a bridge and there is now way out. You spoil the table.

Where can another competent player be found at the last minute? No casual caller can remain—there is no vacant chair at this fireside. Puritan discipline prevails—there is no more gaiety than at the Monte Carlo Casino. It is Work—or as much of him as the player can remember. Your best friend may be at table 6, and you may never meet all evening.

No doubt the tenseness of the resulting boredom will lead to a reaction. They will not be able to bring back the olden times. But just as the commercial bakeries and tea rooms advertise "home-made" bread and "home" cookery, so will ingenious persons devise an ersatz old-fashioned hospitality.

The eye that mocketh at his father and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it.

—The Proverbs.

### The Finances of Marriage

IT MAY be true that temperamental snares are responsible for many unhappy marriages, yet that prosaic subject, money, can and often does lead to the first discord between husband and wife.

The wife of the middle ages was a propertyless victim of outrageous man-made laws. Her estate passed to her husband on marriage and thereafter she had actually to say thank you to that over lord for what was her own.

There one scents the origin of the idea, deep-rooted with many men, that women, that is, wives, should take what is given them and be humbly thankful for it.

Many otherwise perfectly kind and thoughtful husbands sin in this respect. One woman of my acquaintance told me that the first five years of her married life were a torment to her because they were embittered by a sense of dependence, result of having to ask week by week for the housekeeping money.

When she at length struck and in a moment of accumulated and concentrated indignation told her husband that he was treating her like a chattel and weekly outraging her sense of dignity, he was amazed. She secured her regular allowance thereafter.

Which brings me to another aspect of my theme. There are husbands who are punctilious with regard to the housekeeping money who consider that the financial obligation of marriage ends there. It never occurs to these obtuse souls that a woman must be clothed, and to be clothed must have a dress allowance.

One woman I knew who had suffered all her clothes to wear out, having arrived at the bottom of her trousseau, declined to ask. Her husband frequently complained of her shabbiness and chided her that in the days of their early marriage she had always turned out so smartly.

So she had—at her own, or rather, her parent's expense. She gave the poor thing a hint, but it fell on barren ground. Things got worse. She therefore hit upon the expedient of pledging her husband's credit. Great was his indignation when the bills came in. But after a while he saw the reason behind the extreme measure. His wife, strange to say, had to be clothed.

There are, of course, mean husbands. The least said of them the better. Personally meanness is the one vice I find intolerable at close quarters. In a husband it must poison the sturdiest of romances. I once knew a girl who dearly loved her fiancé. But she could not shut her eyes to the fact that he was mean about money. He would manoeuvre, when with a crowd, to dodge paying. She decided that what was a trial before marriage might become insufferable thereafter. She broke off her engagement.

In most cases, however, men suffer their wives to want through sheer lack of imagination. And women are so constituted that they loath to ask. A good lover should be a good giver. Mastering the finances of marriage goes a long way towards permanent happiness.

### Wanted—A New Dance

FOR the man or woman who can devise a new dance there is a fortune waiting—money and world fame. It need not even be a measure to supersede the foxtrot, which many dancers think outworn. It can be just another pleasant addition to the dance programme, preferable to, and taking the place of, one-step, or tango.

We have not had a dance inventor since W. F. Hurndall, who died the other day. Mr. Hurndall told me once that he made over \$15,000 out of his "society tango," devised to catch the tango boom of before the War. There were no standard tango steps at that time, and he was shrewd enough to supply a demand.

He made nearer \$100,000 out of the two dances he invented in the war years and popularized. This was just before the first jazz dancing, swept like wildfire out of the Southern States on the tide of the new negroid tom-tom music.

The coming of jazz made the dance-inventor's task infinitely more difficult. To-day sequence dancing is out of fashion. Nothing but straightforward progressive steps are possible in the ballroom which contains the foxtrot and the new waltz. Even the tango has had to be pruned to four simple and progressive steps, which can be fitted into a space two feet by eight, in order to adapt it to the exigencies of latter-day ballrooms.

But although the new Parisian tango is the vogue now, it has not really aroused enthusiasm. It is a Latin dance, whose music does not stir our Anglo-Saxon fibres. Its lilt and cadence, its loud and monotonous timbre, which thrill a Latin, leave the Anglo-Saxon cold. It is new and amusing, and so, for the moment, we dance it.

The one-step similarly could easily be locked out by a sufficiently attractive dance. It is danced very little now. It has, after all, had a long life. Originally it was the turkey-trot, born in San Francisco.

Hundreds of dances are invented every year, and never succeed. Even the prize winning efforts of well-known professional dancers demonstrated before a board of expert judges, at their various annual dance congresses, never seem to get a footing on the dance programmes.

All lack something—generally a new musical rhythm. For new dances are born out of music. They are not a combination of steps to which afterwards someone strides to compose appropriate music.

The foxtrot came like that—born on the rhythm of the new syncopated music. The Vernon Castles, who figured the first simple walking steps to the new music, must have made around \$500,000, out of their exhibitions and chain schools. What the Vernon Castles did is open to anybody else to do—if they can find the magical secret of a new dance.

SOCRATES (praying):

Beloved Pan and all ye other gods who haunt this place, Grant me beauty in the inward soul, and that the outward and inward may be at one. May I esteem the wise to be rich; and may I myself have that quantity of gold which a temperate man, and he only can carry....

The Phaedrus.





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### American Writer and Oxford Scholar

CHRISTOPHER Morley, the well-known writer, who at the moment has his play "Thunder on the Left" running at the Kingsway, has a very attractive house at Rosslyn, Long Island, New York, with a most exciting garden which contains a real little theatre. Here his four children, Christopher, Louise, Helen, and Hythe, have a thoroughly good time producing in all due seriousness—Gaiety shows and plays of their own invention.

Only a little way off in the cove is the small pond which is the original one from which Mr. Gissing, the dog, sets out on his amazing travels in "Where the Blue Begins."

Mr. Morley, who was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, has a personality and outlook which seem to be typically English. I see that his latest book, "I Know a Secret," has been classed with Barrie.

## The Onlooker in London

### A Great Dramatist

NO MAN ever waged a more gallant fight against ill-health than Henry Arthur Jones, the dramatist, whose death has occurred at the age of seventy-seven. Some twenty years ago or more he underwent a most distressing operation, but no pain or discomfort could prevail against his modest charm of manner and his interest in every subject. To-day it is almost forgotten that in the nineties he shared with Sir Arthur Pinero the sovereignty of the stage. Henry Arthur Jones was a very remarkable man. Beginning his busi-

ness life as a commercial traveller, and retaining throughout the accent of the Bucks farm on which he was born, he became one of the greatest writers of English comedy. He was twenty-seven before he started play-writing, and in 1882 he made his first big hit with "The Silver King", probably the most successful melodrama of all time, which is said to have been played somewhere in the Empire every night for the past 46 years. He was less successful in "The Tempter", which enabled Tree to play Mephistopheles, challenging Irving's success in Will's adaptation of "Faust". In 1889 he wrote "The Middleman" for Willard, and was recognized as an original force, while his great skill as a writer of comedy was established four years later with "The Case of Rebellious Susan", followed by the masterly "The Liars" and "Mrs. Dane's Defense". Curiously enough, he thought the best of all his fifty-three plays was "Michael and His Lost Angel," which proved a failure when Forbes-Robertson produced it at the Lyceum in 1896. Of late years Mr. Jones had given up play-writing for fierce political pamphleteering, carrying on a lively crusade against Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. G. B. Shaw. His career had thus described a strangely unusual curve, starting in melodrama he became a first-rate artist in high comedy in middle life, and then his talent developed in fields that might have been considered quite foreign to it.

### Hospitality for Buyers

WHEN Overseas exhibitors and buyers at this year's British Industries Fair reach the White



FAMOUS PEER ATHLETE WEDS AT ST. CLEMENT DANES

Lord Burghley, the famous Olympic athlete, was married at St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, on January 10th to Lady Mary Scott, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Lord Burghley wished to be married at St. Clements because of family association with the district. It is the first time a society wedding has taken place at that church for a number of years. The picture shows the bride and bridegroom leaving after the ceremony.

City, they may expect a welcome improvement in the social amenities. Hitherto the restaurant accommodation and arrangements have been a source of incessant grumbling. Exhibitors naturally like to entertain customers. Much about foreign requirements can be learned across the luncheon table, and in other ways informal talks over a meal can be good business. There have been few opportunities for such hospitality at the White City. Restaurants have been overcrowded, and the menus limited. The caterers have been in no way to blame for these shortcomings. In fact, they too have had their complaints, for nothing is more disheartening to those responsible than to see good food spoiled by antiquated cooking ranges or by a lack of means to keep dishes warm. Conscious of these difficulties, the Department of Overseas Trade has, so far as possible, overhauled and refitted the kitchens, and also has arranged for additional restaurants to be opened, as well as buffets for the service of quick luncheons. The provision still may have many imperfections, but at least the improvement will be such that the White City will compare favourably with Leipzig. There, all but the experienced, who book a table in advance at a good hotel in the town, find it almost impossible during Fair Week to get a good meal in reasonable comfort. Altogether, the Department of Overseas Trade has spent much money in making the White City a more comfortable and better exhibition place. Probably they would go to the expense of even further improvements if this were to be the permanent home of the British Industries Fair. The organizers, however, are hoping that before long the proposal of the Underground Railways to build a large exhibition hall at Earl's Court will fructify.

### The British Race Improving

THOSE pessimists who contend that we are a nation lacking in physique have been confounded by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, who assures us that "the physical condition of the school children tends steadily to improve," and that, although the death rate among children under fifteen is still high, it can be claimed that in the past year we saved 30,000 more lives than was done six years ago. The race is undoubtedly becoming sturdier, and as additional proof of this Sir George is able to disclose the first results of the expensive inquiry undertaken by the Anthropometric Committee. For this inquiry 24,000 school children in 50 different areas were weighed, measured, and their characteristics card-indexed, and the first analysis shows that there is a definite advance in stature and weight as compared with children of eight or ten years ago. It is shown that the average boy of five is 3 ft. 5½ in., about a quarter of an inch taller than the girl of the same age, and nearly one pound heavier. By the age of 11 the girl has overtaken the boy in stature, and at 14 is about one inch taller and two

### Bells in Bond Street

THE innovation of a carillon in Bond Street is rather charming. When the noise of the traffic is almost deafening the most silvery chimes ring out above, and the rush seems to stop suddenly. Hundreds of faces are turned upwards to the Gothic spire above the street, where Burlington Street comes into Bond Street. The carillonneur is one of the best known exponents of the art in Belgium. He plays all sorts of popular tunes every day, and always gets a good audience, including a large number of messenger boys. We do not hear the carillon very much in this country, but in Holland and Belgium no town of any size would be complete without a carillon and a virtuoso whose excellence, in the opinion of his own townsmen surpassed that of all other carillon



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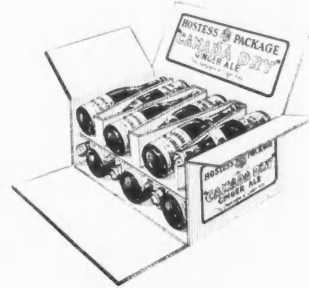
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## AT FIVE O'CLOCK

with  
Jean Graham



MARY'S SON  
If you stop to find out what your wages may be,  
And how they will clothe and feed you,  
Willie, my son, don't you go on the Sea,  
For the Sea will never need you.  
If you ask for the reason of every command  
And argue with people about you,  
Willie, my son, don't you go on the Land,  
For the Land will do better without you.  
If you stop to consider the work you have done,  
And to boast what your labour is worth, dear,  
Angels may come for you, Willie, my son,  
But you'll never be wanted on Earth, dear!

—Rudyard Kipling.



OFF FOR THE WEST INDIES  
Major H. V. Gould, former Commander of A. Company, 116th Battalion, C.E.F., and Mrs. Gould, of St. Catharines, Ontario, were among the passengers in the C.P.R. liner Duchess of Bedford which sailed on January 10 for a cruise to the West Indies.

—Photo by C.P.R.

THE advertisements in some of the English papers have a pathos all their own—especially when we come to the column of "female employment". Here is an advertisement that tells its own story:

"Competent, refined Domestic Help, as one of Christian family (Nonconformists), liberal wages."

Is there not an ominous note in that call for help? The drabness of the life of the nursery governess, as depicted by Charlotte Bronte and her sisters seems to pervade this advertisement. There will be no escape from reading long sermons for one in a Christian family. Then there always seems to be a wistfulness in the demand for refinement. This is so delicate a quality that it seems to vanish into thin air when it is openly demanded. Yet there is an incessant demand for "refined widow" to act as housekeeper, "refined gentlewoman" to be a companion, etc. No woman would care to advertise herself as "refined", but even in this rushing age of motor cars and movies, there is a certain value in refinement. We know what is meant by it, even when the speaker could hardly define it. Then, in a Toronto evening paper, we note that a young man wishes to form the acquaintance of a "refined and loving" young woman. There is a plaintive note in this union of adjectives which gives us to understand that the young man has known women who were refined but unloving, and others who were loving but all too crude. Let us hope that the forlorn advertiser found a woman who combined the desired qualities. The refinement satisfies the poetic side of man, the love gives him what the boy-child craves:—and also, may we hope that the refined and loving lady knew something about plain cooking. Even yet there lingers the ancient prejudice that skill in cooking is hardly a refined gift. Yet such a fancy is rapidly disappearing as we contemplate the beauty of the modern salad, the

1. The play shall be a one-act play, the presentation of which on the stage should occupy not less than twenty minutes and not more than forty minutes.

2. The play shall neither have been published nor have been presented on the stage before being submitted to this competition, and it shall not be submitted elsewhere until the result of this competition is announced.

3. The prize-winning play shall be published in "Echoes", subject to the approval of the National Executive Committee, and rights for its publication and production shall be vested in the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

4. The titles of the plays which receive honourable mention, with the names of the authors, shall be published in the June issue of "Echoes".

5. Manuscripts shall be sent by registered post to the National Educational Secretary, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, 238 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ontario, not later than March 1, 1929. The results will be announced early in April.

There is no question as to the stimulating effect of these competitions on Canadian writers of romance and drama. The composition of a one-act play should be of interest to all aspiring playwrights as its compact form appeals to many who would be alarmed at the prospect of writing a drama of the conventional five acts. This does not mean, however, that the writing of a one-act play is a casual matter. On the contrary, it means a demand on the writer's powers of concentration which is a severe test. Such an exciting event as this competition can be! There is a flutter of waiting the announcement, and there is the jubilation of the successful competitor which is sweeter than any later triumph. The one whose play carries off the palm sees ahead of him

(or her) a vista of dramatic prizes, with a large crowd calling for "author!"

If sometimes we Canadians have seemed remiss in the encouragement of our own writers, artists and musicians, it must be remembered that there was a great deal to do in a vast young country like ours, in supplying our immediate material needs. Homes were to be built after there was a forest clearing—and it was a long time before there was a settlement which could be called a town. But we have become a nation—and in the encouragement of national art and literature the I.O.D.E. holds an honoured place.

But had I wist, before I kist,  
That love had been so ill to win,  
I had lock'd my heart in a case of  
gowd.

And plund' it wi' a siller pin.

—Aunt

### The Hateful Person

By Yvonne Williams

AT a lecture . . . (most probably on Oriental Philosophy or Stoicism).

The Hateful Person pauses a moment to glare at the crowd before plunging in. Yes, oddly enough, when she does determine to mix with the crowd she is the best plunger going.

Hateful Person—to one who seems unbecomingly happy—"Is it possible for you to move?"

"Certainly," replies the Happy One, making way with great alacrity, to be rewarded—unjustly—with a look of extraordinary hate.

And, very strangely, the Hateful Person is not one of those carrying a note-book and obliged to attend this lecture. No, not even a reporter's note-book does she carry. It is evident that some motive of her own—not pleasure, brings her there. One would think—one might think that she was an ardent anti-stoic—or whatever the lecture is about—and that she has been waiting for years for courage to throw a bomb—for she always is at lectures.

The lecture over, the Hateful Person goes to her club, and in the dressing room says glacially to a member quite unconscious of her presence till

she speaks. "Will you get out of my way?" Although there is space and to spare on two sides for several Hateful Persons to pass. But the Hateful Person revels in being disagreeable and seems not to see that everywhere people avoid her, for Hatefulness inevitably tends to isolate the one who expresses it. The Hateful One sees no difference between the courteous, "May I pass, please?" and the extremely offensive, "Will you get out of my way?" Strange, inexplicable blindness of the Hateful Person.

The Hateful Person plays bridge. "Why?"—You will ask! Can it be because there are so many people to hate at a bridge game? Like Mrs. Battle of delightful memory, she loves "the rigour of the game." And she is quite right—so far. But there are bridges and bridges! And there is the lady who is so clever and so misguided that she will do what she knows none else can do, play and talk and sometimes win at the same time! Then there is also always a table which will at some time or other during the game burst into hysterical

cheers. The Hateful Person turns her hateful parrot eye upon them with silencing effect. At these haphazard bridges, too, she is sometimes the victim of one who says to her partner, "If I thought you had the ace I would lead my five spot instead of my king." But then, why be hateful at a haphazard bridge? or better still, if she can't sacrifice one evening to being amused by absurd human beings, why attend a haphazard bridge at all? Our beloved Mrs. Battle would not attend one, neither would she invite or suffer a loquacious bridge player gladly. Why should she? Let the Hateful Person, then, attend none but the bridges of the modern Mrs. Battle to whom "the rigour of the game" is the one essential.

One does not often sympathise with the Hateful Person, but there are times. One day in the street car the Hateful Person said to a man who was seated while a woman stood beside him holding a baby, "As you can't stand up, perhaps, sir, you would like to hold that baby?" As this was said as only a Hateful Person could say it, and that loud enough for the whole car to hear it—the remark was not without result—and for once we

were with the Hateful Person! The Hateful Person is found not only in that usefully democratic institution, the street car, but the more exclusive bus. If some one coming in is jostled by the jerk of the car into a seat beside her, she pulls herself away and aloof, and with flashing eyes she scorches the innocent offender. The Hateful Person is in her own eye sacrosanct, and must not be profaned by any chance touch. She sits and bristles, and ostentatiously pulls her skirts or coat away from the occupant of the seat beside her, quite unaware that she is a source of amused criticism to all in the neighborhood. Poor Hateful Person! She is always being offended, always in a state of resentment, always at war with her kind, always without any sense of her own deficiencies, always without any sense of humour, always deadly serious, always the very incarnation of the envy, malice, and all uncharitableness which destroys the soul as moths riddle a garment. Poor, poor, Hateful Person!

### Barrie and a Scottish Box

SIR JAMES BARRIE seems to be overcoming that all but unquerable shyness of his which has kept him so long from the limelight of public speaking. He is to make another appearance shortly, this time



BALFOUR AND GEORGE  
Sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Miller, of Halifax, N.S.  
—Photo by Gaudin & Gentzel

as chairman of the 264th anniversary festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation on St. Andrew's Day, the 30th inst. This old Scottish charity dates from the early years of the reign of James I.—to the Scots till James VI.—when an institution styled the "Scottish Box" was started to help followers of King "Jimmie" who had found the streets of London paved with anything but gold. It has flourished through the centuries, and at the festival every year there has been a distinguished Scot, and occasionally a Royalty, in the chair. Sir James, perhaps, will carry his Queen Mary fantasies forward into the reign of her son.

### Enlightening

A LAWYER once asked a man who had at various times been on several juries: "Who influenced you most, the lawyers, the witnesses, or the judge?" He expected to get some useful and interesting information from so experienced a jurymen. This was the man's reply. "I'll tell ye, sir, 'ow I makes up my mind. I'm a plain man and a reasoning man, and I ain't influenced by anything the lawyers say; nor what the witnesses say; no, nor by what the judge says. I just look at the man in the dock, and says, 'If 'e ain't done nothin', why's he there?' And I brings 'em all in guilty."

### WINTER SPORTS A LA MODE

If you have not visited Quebec in Winter you have missed one of Canada's premier attractions. With the renowned Chateau Frontenac as your headquarters, ample scope is provided for intensive enjoyment of invigorating Winter Sports. Snow-shoeing, Skiing, Skijoring, Skating, Tobogganing down the famous Dufferin Terrace slides, are just a few of the pleasures to be enjoyed. And there is a Sports Director to advise, who is a specialist on winter pastimes. Then, again, have you tried Indian Golf, something new and fascinating, with an instructor to show you how.

To refer to the more serious things of life, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, with its famous Basilica is just a stone's throw away. Surrounded by a wealth of beauty, charm and historical associations it is an attraction in itself. And representative of the Canadian Pacific will be glad to tell you more about this popular winter resort.

## Pleasant, isn't it!

Grey days may come, and go, and come again . . . but they can never weary you as in time past.

. . . not when you have your favourite flowers and ferns at hand as you sit down to read, play cards, sew . . . or rest.

Your own Glass Garden? . . . An alluring thought isn't it . . . Why not? It needn't be an elaborate, costly one necessarily. Go into the matter carefully with us. Let us make you a delightful little sketch . . . tell you about the new, exclusive feature that our private conservatories (and ours only) will embody from now on.

### LORD & BURNHAM CO. LIMITED

Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

MAIN SALES OFFICE:  
HARBOUR COMMISSION BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.  
Eastern Sales Office: 220 Castle Bldg., Montreal, Que.  
Head Office & Factory: St. Catharines, Ont.



Interior of the charming Glass Garden we built for Lt.-Colonel C. D. H. Mac Alpine, Toronto.





**Beauty That Attracts**  
—so enchanting and alluring it commands the admiration of all. You can possess this soft, fascinating appearance instantly thru

**GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM**  
Made in White - Fresh - Rachel  
Send 10c for Trial Size  
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal

## Chapped Hands are Social Outcasts



THEY just don't belong. They express bad form more clearly than an ill-fitting frock. If they're red, rough and unsightly, they hurt your self-esteem—and hurt your rating in the eyes of others.

Frostilla is the skin's modiste. It remodels wind-bitten, calloused hands, and in place of that chapped surface, leaves a satiny smoothness, lovely to touch and behold. Frostilla makes dry, harsh skin silken-soft and ready for powder. Men find it ideal after shaving.

Frostilla is sold in 50c and \$1 sizes—new, beautiful, blue-labelled bottles. We'll gladly send an attractive, handy sample FREE on request. Dept. S-11-A, The Frostilla Co., Toronto, Canada. Sales Reps.: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

## FROSTILLA

For Exposed and Irritated Skin



**Maybelline**  
Cosmetics  
Instantly transforms lashes into a dark, rich luxuriant fringe of luscious, lustrous, long, and shadowy, inviting depth to the eyes. The easiest eyelash beautifier to apply... Perfectly harmless. Used by thousands. Try it. Solid or waterproof. Liquid Maybelline. Black or Brown. 75c at all toilet goods counters. Distributed in Canada by Patmore Ltd., Montreal.

## Good Results SO SURE with ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"



It is always safe to give Aspirin; there is not the slightest harm in genuine Aspirin. The doctor can assure you that it has no ill effects on the heart. And you probably know from experience that Aspirin does banish all sorts of pain in short order. Instant relief for headaches; neuralgia, neuritis. Rheumatism, too. Nothing like it for breaking up a cold. At all drugists, with proven directions enclosed.



## THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



IN THE winter, most women complain of the tricks which Jack Frost plays with the complexion: especially with the hands. Housework, also, is decidedly trying to the woman who wants to keep attractive hands. Here are some remarks to ponder—made by a specialist in skin treatment:—

Hands can be wonderful at work and yet look lovely at play. They can sew, bake, mend, dust, sweep, wash—yet remain dainty enough to kiss. For it is not use but neglect that mars the loveliness of hands.

equipment should be a clean hand towel, a bit of lemon, a fine pumice stone, and a good lotion.

Just after washing, the hands are most subject to wise treatment, and the lubricating effect of a healthful lotion. Then they yearn for a soothing, cooling balm. Their skin has been robbed of its natural oils by contact with dust and grime and the alkali of soap and water. They need a substitute for the oils Nature gives and housework steals away.

Just as a bright-colored hat and the shade of one's frock can flatter



A SPRING HAT

Of cedar Baku straw and chestnut felt this one illustrates the "broken" line.

The beauty of the hands depends largely upon the softness, smoothness, and whiteness of their skin. And it requires such a very few minutes to practise the necessary beauty rites that there is really no need for an unlovely hand to mock its rines and embarrass its owner. Nowadays there are many household aids that make home and hand-keeping easy. No longer is it necessary to shrivel the hands in greasy, dirty water. No longer need one subject them to the extremes of hot and cold water. There are dish mops of every size and description. There are soap-shakers, soap flakes, washing powders, self-wringing floor mops—they cost but a trifle, yet the amount of youth and beauty they economize for busy hands is truly marvellous.

One of the principal reasons why housekeeping hands are seldom loveliest is that they are not properly dried. This invites roughness, redness, and chapping.

Just the simple act of drying the hands can be of real aid in preserving and enhancing their youth and loveliness. It goes without saying that only a soft, clean, absorbent towel should be used.

But there is a trick to wise wiping—wiping the hands should start at the ends of the finger-tips. Move downward firmly along the fingers, pressing back the cuticle at the base of the nails.

This downward motion will cause the cuticle to grow evenly around the nails, and never to conceal the half-moons. Dry particles of it will not accumulate to make the fingers "catchy" nor to cause painful hang-nails.

After drying, the hands should be examined to see if they have become stained or calloused. Lemon is excellent to remove stains. It also bleaches the nail and should be used just as one uses a nail brush. Then its whitening juices penetrate beneath the nail and leave it clear and white, free from any disfiguring dark ring. A moment's rub with a bit of pumice stone will gently remove the most stubborn callous.

Part of every woman's kitchen

the complexion to surprising loveliness, so there are ways to emphasize the beauty of the hands.

After exercising and massaging the hands with a good lotion, their charm can be enhanced by dusting them with white powder. A really satisfactory lotion will cause the skin to retain powder for hours. When used before gardening, swimming, motoring, or any outdoor exposure, it will neutralize the sun-rays and prevent the flame and sting of sunburn and windburn.

In the daytime the choice of gloves is most important to a woman who wishes to realize the patrician charm of her hands. It is to be remembered in selecting them that shiny leather, elaborate trimming and stitching, and a very tight fit, make the hands look larger. A small cuff on the glove emphasizes the slenderness of the hands. Costume jewelry, now so popular, is a most adroit method of flattering the hands. Emerald, turquoise and the garnet are all aids to beauty which the discriminating woman uses. Pearls should not be worn on a hand which is hard or red, and the marquise ring should not be worn, except by the woman with long fingers. The woman who has short plump fingers should wear a ring set with a small square stone—preferably on the little finger. In fact, it is very easy to overload the hand with rings—especially in these days when costume jewellery may be bought at such reasonable prices. One ring which is really beautiful and becoming is much better than three or four which are decidedly mediocre. I know a girl who is a decided brunette who wears on her dainty right hand a ruby which seems to belong to her style and which is as much a part of her as her sparkling dark eyes or her wavy hair. Pearls and turquoises used to be the exclusive property of the blonde, but in these days pearls are being worn by everyone—blonde or brunette, young or old. The turquoise is an effective adornment—without being showy. And in this month of February what is more becoming than the amethyst

—from palest lilac to a deep violet? It is the birthstone for the third month of winter;—and if you are a February child and wear the amethyst, peace and fidelity will be yours. But be sure to secure a good lotion before you turn your thoughts to "rings and things".

THERE are many inquiries in these days about faded or falling hair, for the flu has once more been making a wreck of woman's crown of glory. Here are some observations by an expert which may prove helpful:—

Of course, if there's an oil scandal in your home, however, you'll have to take stronger measures. Organize a committee of one and make an honest investigation. Even if you go to a dermatologist for this trouble, he'll give you home work to do. So you may as well try that first and see if it does the trick.

You are apt to have either an oily or a dry dandruff. In either case, the hair may be dry and is almost sure to be thin and lusterless. The ducts are choked and the scalp is scaly and crusty.

Now, if such is the condition, everybody agrees that frequent shampoos are absolutely essential. If the usual procedure doesn't entirely remove the scales and crusts, use tincture of green soap and scrub with a nail brush. Moreover, you must go in for that strange inconsistency of curing oil by more oil. This is necessary in order to soften the surface of the scalp. Rub warm olive or almond oil thoroughly into the scalp and leave it on all night under a loose rubber cap. Then, after you've washed it off in soap and water next day, massage the scalp thoroughly with a tonic or eau de Cologne.

Massage consists of pushing the scalp up and down, forward and back, with a firm pressure of the fingers. You must also pinch the scalp and gently pull the hair all over it. Remember that hair is merely tissue embedded in the scalp. Each hair ends in a bulb which rests upon its papilla, and it is only through healthy blood cells in the papillae that the hair is nourished. Whatever you do, therefore, to encourage the circulation in the scalp helps to promote the growth and vitality of hair. If the hair material is gradually replaced by drops of fat and oil, you are in a bad way; for this means that the scalp has become infected.

If shampoo, oil treatments, and massage do not cure the tendency to dandruff and greasy scalp, you must get expert help. But don't be discouraged. It is ready for you. If your scalp is entirely clean thanks to your own efforts, the physician can then immediately prescribe the medication that will kill the germs of infection. He will also give you something to soothe the tender surface.

Nowadays the violet ray is very much used to strengthen the hair and to promote new growth. Moreover, gland irregularities often are eliminated by serum injections. It may not be too much to hope that some day these gland specialists will be able to discover how to prevent gray and white hair, along with other signs of old age. Naturally, when that happens, pearly and snowy tones will be greatly in vogue again.

What we are told is that daily care of the hair, combined with good general health, gives us the best possible



A white gown with a white polka-dotted sweater coat.



**ASHES OF ROSES  
BOURJOIS**

*A*  
**Rose Petal Touch  
for your Skin**

The velvet softness of a rose petal... its natural loveliness... are matched by the skin that is beautified by Bourjois Ashes of Roses Face Powder... finer than the powder from a butterfly's wing.

Imperceptibly it blends with your natural coloring, enhancing the attractiveness of each feature. And its flower fragrance delights the senses. It is the charm of exquisite femininity.

Seek it at the better shops. Know it by its distinguished leatherette boxes and dainty Parisian Compacts.

**ASHES of ROSES  
FACE POWDER**

PERFUME • ROUGES  
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An enchanting ensemble for those who value personal daintiness.  
Sole Canadian Distributors  
**PALMERS LIMITED**  
MONTREAL

## Cuticura Baths Comfort And Refresh The Skin

Cleanse and freshen your skin by bathing daily with Cuticura Soap. If there are any signs of pimples, redness or roughness, follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum, smooth, cooling and fragrant, is the ideal toilet powder.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Dept.: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.



# MARRIED



## Yet They Met Only Three Months Ago

Did she possess some compelling charm that other girls lack? Let me tell you the secret of her loveliness

By MME. JEANNETTE DE CORDET

WHY did he fall in love with her? Why did she hold an allure where all others failed? Let the young husband answer—"It was her depth of expression that first attracted and later held me. She has made the most of her beauty. Hers is a distinct individuality—a type—with every feature accentuated..."

Take the path to greater beauty

I wish I could say to YOU and every other woman... Find your type. For you are a type. Never mind the old blonde and brunette divisions. There are so many more than these. For type, you know, is determined by skin-tone and not by the color of eyes and hair.

Then be your type. Emphasize it in every possible way. Please, please, don't disguise it with the wrong powder and rouge. You can know in exactly ten minutes what type you are, and the exact shades of Beauty Powder and Bloom we have blended in the Pompeian Laboratories to bring out your greatest beauty.

Here's help you've always wanted

Women everywhere are finding new admiration... happiness... love... through my amazing new booklet and Beauty Sampler. In the booklet are colored drawings of all the varied types. Yours is among them... In the Sampler, glass tubes contain the five exquisite shades of Pompeian Powder. One of these shades—the booklet tells you which—holds new beauty magic for your skin-tone.

Examine it, for yourself, by sending the coupon—today. Feel its smooth richness.

Then try your shade. On your face—and what is this new translucence?... you've really become your own type... found beauty you've never dreamed of!... Send now for these guides to self-discovery. Don't delay a thing so vital.

POMPIAN BEAUTY POWDER AND BLOOM WHEREVER FINE TOILETRIES ARE SOLD

Fill out the coupon and send it post-haste to me—today. In no time you will have my little wonder guides, ready to work the same miracle of loveliness for you as for thousands of others. The few cents merely helps cover the packing and mailing cost.



Mail to: Jeannette de Cordet, The Pompeian Co., Dept. B-243, 101 Natalie St., Toronto, Ont.

I enclose 10 cents for your Beauty Sampler and Booklet, "Your Type of Beauty"

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Prof. \_\_\_\_\_



basis for being our own color bearers to the end of life's parade.

Because abnormalities of the kidneys, the liver, and the other organs cause changes in pigmentation, diet plays an important rôle in this special means of preserving youth. It is common knowledge that worry and nervous shock may turn the hair white.

And so we come back, as we usually do when discussing beauty problems, to the same old theme. If calmness and mental balance are sufficient to meet the strain, the

warranted to grow hair, and receive more instruction in the proper way to brush and massage.



**Correspondence**  
*Evelyn.* So you are another sufferer from flu and declare, like the others, that you "simply can't do anything" with your hair. I'm quite willing to admit that flu plays the very mischief with the hairs of one's head. Now you may have tried a multitude of hair tonics and become disgusted with them all. However, try just once again and see if you cannot derive some benefit from the application of a tonic for which I am sending a prescription. I shall be disappointed if it fails to help you, as it has been a friend to many—although I guarantee nothing about it. I know of many instances where it has been of benefit; but I have just heard from a correspondent who says it has not helped her. Try it every night for a month before you decide that is not of benefit. Also, give the scalp a good massage daily, until it feels stimulated. Exercise is just as good for the hair as it is for the limbs.

*Martha.* So, you are troubled because your hands are unsightly. I do not wonder at your distaste for hard and rough hands. Every woman has a right to have soft and white hands—an ornament rather than a disfigurement. Are you careful about drying them perfectly, after they have been in water? If you go out into the frosty air, with hands imperfectly dry, then

you are just inviting roughness and chaps to come and make your hands an exhibition of winter's unkindness. Carefulness is the first requisite if one's hands are to be presentable. Then, in most months, it is necessary to be provided with a good lotion, softening and whitening. Since you have sent an addressed envelope, I am sending you the name of a preparation which I have found especially soothing and helpful. In these days of bridge and club meetings, it is positively necessary that one's hands should be attractive. There is no excuse for the modern woman, surrounded by good creams and reliable lotions, to possess roughened and coarse hands.

*Muriel.* So you are troubled with that annoying affliction—an oily skin. What you need is not an ordinary cream or lotion. You need an astringent. There is a special preparation, the name and price of which I am sending you. Then you may have a homemade astringent by adding a few drops of tincture of benzoin to an ounce of witch hazel or rose water. Apply twice a day, and do not use more than four drops of the tincture, as too much of this ingredient may encourage the coming of those fine, small wrinkles which are so difficult to disperse. Those small wrinkles are really very insidious and more to be feared than their deeper cousins, as they come in battalions, and make themselves at home in the corners of the eyes and mouth. Be careful of diet and avoid such foods as pastry, pudding, gravy and an overabundance of butter. Eat as much of fruit and vegetables as you can, and be sure to drink at least six glasses of water daily.



MRS. J. FYFE SMITH

Of Vancouver, who is at present enroute to spend several months abroad. Mrs. Fyfe Smith makes her major interest the Girl Guide movement and is Provincial Commissioner for British Columbia.

### Angels

So long my mind hath dwelt on Gabriel, Archangel Michael, Raphael and the rest, That, as with friends familiar, I could tell, If I were asked, how each of them is dressed, Here a dalmatic, there a shield and crest. Once, too, I glimpsed the circling seraphim, Locked wing to burning wing about the Throne, And caught the echo of the heavenly hymn, A harmony of strange, celestial tone. Yet one, it seemed, that I had always known. Therefore, though men should definitely state That angels never were, nor yet shall be, And with deep erudition should relate Proofs positive, I know I still should see, Clear as before, that shining Hierarchy.

Kathleen Lee in the Sunday Times.

Short and snappy articles about religion tend to destroy the religion which they want to help.—The Bishop of Manchester.



New bodice effect with full skirt, and note the half sleeves done to match the front effect of the gown.

fatigues and sudden blows, of existence, if we eat a simple, wholesome diet, get sufficient sleep and out-of-door exercise, we are likely to postpone the question of "To dye or not to dye."

"But why bring that up?" Only to urge those who settle it in the affirmative to go to an expert. Some women tint their lingerie. And with as obvious a result. For art you must go to an artist. Besides, the specialist takes infinite care and tests beforehand the reaction of the system to the dye.

Here is just another case of how modern science is assisting the woman's beauty problem. The well organized beauty salon is enormously affected by discoveries in the scientific laboratory—whether it is the application of dye or the use of electricity. Hygiene at the hair-dresser's has been revolutionized by medical preachment.

Moreover, doctors are teaching "beauty specialists" to forgo the impossible. Singeing the hair virtually has been abandoned. We hear less talk about the magic tonics that are



When in the West Mrs. Vanderbilt rides a sturdy Western broncho, using the high-pomelled Mexican saddle.

**ENTRANCINGLY** beautiful as this romantic world would wish her to be is Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr.—slim as a forest nymph, with glorious Titian hair, and a skin as fresh and fair as hawthorn blossoms.

Modern to the tips of her slim white fingers, Mrs. Vanderbilt is ever on the wing. In a Maine camp . . . in Provincetown with artists and writers . . . fitting through New York shops . . . then en route for the Far West in the big custom-built car which has crossed the continent 28 times . . . at last to "Sagebrush," the Vanderbilt ranch in Nevada, where much of her husband's writing is done. Always she shares his work, his constant comrade and chum. Despite her outdoor life, her constant travel, Mrs. Vanderbilt has found the way to guard the flower-like freshness of her complexion.

"Even on our Nevada ranch," she says, "I have my daily 'facial'—with Pond's."

Mrs. Vanderbilt is a typical all-round American girl, ever active—and always beautiful, fresh and dewy as a rose. She loves the dark pines and long mountainous vistas of the superb country surrounding "Sagebrush Ranch" and often hikes for miles with her husband.



MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT JR., was Miss Mary Weir of Davenport, Iowa. She is entrancingly lovely, with wistful blue-grey eyes, glorious Titian hair and skin as fair as hawthorn blossoms. In this fascinating evening ensemble of a flame-colored velvet cape over a peach chiffon frock, her tall, willowy grace is a delight.

Send 10¢ for Pond's 4 delicious preparations

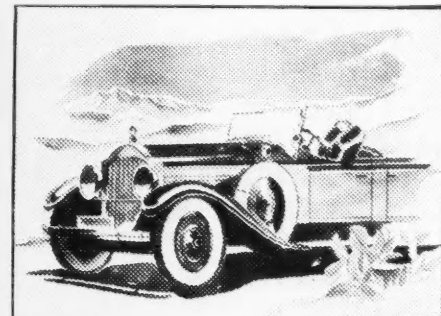
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY OF CANADA Limited, Dept. A  
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City \_\_\_\_\_

Province \_\_\_\_\_



Mrs. Vanderbilt at the wheel of the big custom-built car in which the Vanderbilts crossed the continent on their honeymoon.

One can keep one's skin really young and lovely with just these two marvelous Creams, the exquisitely fine Tissues, the wonderfully invigorating Tonic. I'm devoted to Pond's!"

**WHEREVER** you go, this simple daily treatment will preserve the perfect fitness of your skin:—

First, keep your skin immaculately clean by pore-deep cleansing, after exposure and every night before retiring. Spread Pond's Cold Cream lavishly over face and neck, letting the fine oils sink deep below the skin.

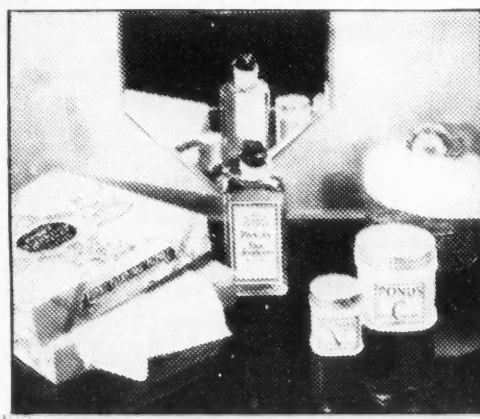
Then gently remove the dirt and cream with Pond's Cleansing Tissues. Soft, ample, absorbent, they economize towels and laundry.

Next, pat Pond's Skin Freshener over face and neck. This mild astringent closes the pores, tones, invigorates, banishes oiliness.

Last, to complete your daytime toilette, a touch of Pond's Vanishing Cream for protection and as a powder base.

Send the coupon below for trial packages of Pond's.

These are "the four enchanting things Pond's makes" as Mrs. Vanderbilt calls them. Pond's Cold and Vanishing Creams, Skin Freshener and Cleansing Tissues compose the Pond's complete Method of Home Treatment. Use them yourself and keep lovely!



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**Announcements**  
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS  
MARRIAGES - DEATHS  
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of the Sender

**ENGAGEMENTS**  
Mrs. Alan Coleman Miller of Campbell-  
ton, N.E., and Montreal, announces the  
engagement of her daughter, Anna Avis,  
to Edwin Stickney, son of Mr. and Mrs.  
W. S. Scott. Wedding will take place in  
February.

**MARRIAGES**  
**HUNTER-MORDEN**—At Seattle,  
Washington, on Tuesday, January 22nd,  
by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, Eleanor  
Elizabeth Morden, daughter of the late  
C. Hart and Mrs. Morden, of Deseronto,  
and granddaughter of the late Wilson  
Morden, of Victoria, Ont., to Gordon  
Hunter, the Chief Justice of the Supreme  
Court of British Columbia, of Victoria,  
B.C.

**GOODWILLIE-DAVIS**—On Wednesday,  
30th January, 1929, at St. Matthews  
Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. W. E.  
White, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride,  
Margaret Dixon, youngest daughter of  
the late Adam A. and Mrs. Davis, of The  
Hermitage, Cayuga, Ont., to Frederick  
Barber Goodwillie, K.C. of Melfort, Sask.,  
son of the late Lt.-Col. G. S. and Mrs.  
Goodwillie, of Georgetown, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. James Albert Ford, Clin-  
ton, Ontario, announce the marriage of  
their daughter, Jean Marjorie, to Doctor  
Cecil Wymer Procter, of Rochester, On-  
tario, at St. Paul's Church, Clinton,  
January 30th, 1929.



The opening of the Provincial Legis-  
latures throughout the Dominion has  
been the politico-social event in each  
Province lately, and the opening of On-  
tario's Legislature, which most closely  
resembles that of the House of Com-  
mons at Ottawa, took place on Wed-  
nesday of last week with quite as much  
pomp and state as that always attend-  
ant upon the opening of Parliament at  
the Capital. The only difference is that  
at Ottawa the Governor-General is the  
central figure in an always interesting  
and picturesque event, whereas the  
Legislatures are opened by the Lieu-  
tenant-Governors, who take the place  
of the Governor-General—who in turn  
represents the King.

A few minutes before three o'clock on

H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, the latter wear-  
ing coral moiré; Mrs. J. D. Monteith  
in black velvet; Mrs. F. T. Smye, of  
Hamilton, Ontario, black and gold bro-  
cade; Mrs. J. A. McLeod in pale green  
with crystals. Others present were:  
Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins, Hon. W. H.  
Price, Mrs. Price, Hon. Mr. Justice  
Middleton, Mrs. William Middleton, Mr.  
and Mrs. Fraser Grant, Colonel Rennie,  
Mrs. R. V. Stratton, Miss Mary Beth-  
une, Ottawa, Mrs. W. T. Hallam, Rev.  
Stuart Parker, Sir Robert Falconer,  
Miss Nora Henry, Mrs. C. E. Burden,  
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mrs.  
Norman Tovey, Mrs. J. W. S. McCul-  
lough, Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs.  
C. W. Rowley, Mrs. Frank MacKelcan,  
Mrs. W. G. Martin, Mrs. W. Finlayson

and Mrs. Black, assisted by their daugh-  
ter, Mrs. Strader, of Ottawa, received  
the hundreds of those who had wit-  
nessed the time-honored ceremonies in  
the Legislative Chamber. Everywhere  
were floral decorations and greenery  
gracefully and attractively arranged.  
The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs.  
Ross, the Premier and Mrs. Ferguson  
had tea with other notables in the Min-  
isters' dining room. A number of the  
daughters of the ministers and mem-  
bers assisted at tea.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario  
and Mrs. Ross entertained at luncheon  
at Government House, Rosedale, Toron-  
to, on Thursday of last week for the  
wives of the Members of the Legisla-  
ture. The guests were received in the  
Grey Drawing Room, Colonel Fraser  
being in attendance. Mrs. Ross, a  
gracious and cordial hostess, was most  
attractively gowned in Dahlia red with  
graceful side draperies, and the corsage  
cut in a long V. She wore her lovely  
pearls and a black velvet bandeau. Miss  
Isobel Ross, who with her sister Miss  
Susan Ross assisted, was in a Paris  
jumper of black with gold embroidery,  
over a finely pleated skirt, and Miss  
Susan in metallic cloth with band-  
ings of plain material. The luncheon  
table was very attractively done with  
primulas and azaleas with ferns in sil-  
ver holders. Mrs. Ross had on her  
right Mrs. Howard Ferguson and on  
her left Mrs. George S. Henry. Those  
invited were: Mrs. G. H. Ferguson;  
Mrs. G. S. Henry; Mrs. W. H. Price;  
Mrs. Charles McCrea; Mrs. F. E. God-  
frey; Mrs. Lincoln Goldie; Mrs. J. S.  
Martin; Mrs. Wm. Finlayson; Mrs. J.  
D. Monteith; Mrs. W. D. Black; Mrs.  
W. E. N. Sinclair; Mrs. J. R. Cooke;  
Mrs. E. A. Dunlop; Mrs. F. T. Baye;  
Mrs. Edward Bayly; Mrs. J. H. H. Bal-  
lantine; Mrs. W. J. Bell; Mrs. W. C.  
Cain; Mrs. A. M. Dymond; Mrs. W. W.  
Denison; Mrs. Alexander Fraser; Mrs.  
B. Leighton Foster; Mrs. C. H. Fuller-  
ton; Mrs. Thomas W. Gibson; Mrs.  
George Hogarth; Mrs. D. Macdonald;  
Mrs. J. M. McCutcheon; Miss Jean  
Merchant; Mrs. W. B. Roadhouse; Mrs.  
H. M. Robbins; Mrs. L. V. Burke; Mrs.  
R. H. Smith; Mrs. F. M. Turnbull;  
Mrs. Horace Wallis; Mrs. E. J. Zavitz;  
Mrs. A. H. Acres; Mrs. W. A. Baird;  
Mrs. A. Belanger; Mrs. T. M. Birkett;  
Mrs. W. H. Bradburn; Mrs. W. J.  
Brace; Mrs. A. C. Calder; Mrs. H. A.  
Clark; Mrs. H. S. Collier; Mrs. A. A.  
Colquhoun; Mrs. Thomas Crawford;  
Mrs. T. M. Costello; Mrs. J. A. Currie;  
Mrs. J. P. Barney; Mrs. G. W. Eccle-  
stone; Mrs. W. H. Edwards; Mrs. T.  
Farquhar; Mrs. C. G. Fletcher; Mrs.  
W. R. Flett; Mrs. C. Gardiner; Mrs. E.  
C. Graves; Mrs. W. S. Haney; Mrs. J.  
F. Hill; Mrs. G. Hillmer; Mrs. D. M.  
Hogarth; Mrs. K. K. Homuth; Mrs. A.  
E. Honeywell; Mrs. W. H. Ireland;  
Mrs. David Jamieson; Mrs. T. W. Jut-  
ton; Mrs. H. H. Kemp; Mrs. T. L. Ken-  
nedy; Mrs. T. A. Kidd; Mrs. T. Le-  
gault; Mrs. J. Lyons; Mrs. L. Mac-  
aulay; Mrs. F. G. Macdarmid; Mrs.  
W. G. Martin; Mrs. J. A. Mathieu;  
Mrs. W. G. Medd; Mrs. A. P. Mewhin-  
ney; Miss Mewhinney; Mrs. E. B.  
Miller; Miss Moore; Mrs. R. F. Miller;  
Mrs. J. H. Mitchell; Mrs. Foster G.  
Moffatt; Mrs. B. Morel; Mrs. William  
Morrison; Mrs. T. A. Murphy; Mrs.  
Samuel McBride; Mrs. F. G. McBrien;  
Mrs. A. D. McLeod; Mrs. D. A. Mc-  
Naughton; Mrs. A. R. Nesbitt; Mrs. W.  
Newman; Mrs. H. C. Nixon; Mrs.  
Hunter Ogilvie; Mrs. L. W. Oke; Mrs.  
F. W. Pearson; Mrs. J. A. Pinard; Mrs.  
P. Poisson; Mrs. W. Proulx; Mrs. J. F.  
Reid; Mrs. J. M. Robb; Mrs. C. A.  
Robertson; Mrs. W. G. Robertson;  
Mrs. D. M. Ross; Mrs. F. G. Sandy;  
Mrs. M. E. Scott; Mrs. A. L. Shaver;  
Mrs. G. S. Shields; Mrs. P. J. Skinner;  
Miss Minerva Sinclair; Mrs. T. K.  
Slack; Mrs. G. J. Smith; Mrs. O.  
Smyth; Mrs. F. Spence; Mrs. B. E.  
Stedman; Mrs. Strader; Mrs. D. J. Tay-



AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO  
Mrs. Howard Ferguson, wife of the Premier of Ontario.

Wednesday afternoon of last week, the  
seats in the Chamber being filled with  
smartly gowned women, the Premier of  
Ontario escorted Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife  
of the Lieutenant-Governor, who was  
accompanied by Miss Isobel Ross and  
Miss Susan Ross, to her seat. Shortly  
after was heard the booming of guns  
and the Lieutenant-Governor with his  
suite and military escort arrived, and  
the quaint traditional ceremonies were  
begun and soon over. Mrs. Ross was  
very smart in a becoming gown of crys-  
tal embroidered pale pink georgette  
having a narrow train which fell from  
the shoulder where it was caught with  
a diamond ornament. About her head  
was a becoming bandeau of pale pink  
and crystal, and her large feather fan  
was of pink ostrich. Miss Ross wore  
a modish gown of rose printed georgette  
with bouffant effect in the skirt, and  
black satin slippers. Miss Susan Ross  
was in becoming delicate green moiré.  
Mrs. Ferguson was in blonde satin and  
carried a lovely bouquet of mauve and  
yellow orchids. The wife of the Speaker,  
Mrs. W. D. Black, was very handsome  
in a lovely gown of gold embroidered  
black net with which she wore green  
slippers and carried a green feather  
fan. Mrs. G. W. Monk was becom-  
ingly gowned in gray with long gold  
chain necklace. Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie,  
wife of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was in  
black satin with diamonds. She carried  
Richmond roses. Mrs. W. E. N. Sin-  
clair, wife of the leader of the Opposi-  
tion, was in ivory white satin with jade  
green feather fan. Mrs. G. S. Henry  
was in powder blue tulle over gold and  
silver lace and carried a black feather  
fan. Mrs. George W. Henry was in  
flame colored georgette with gold and  
coral embroideries. Mrs. Lionel Clarke  
was charming in mauve satin, diamonds  
and tulle scarf. Mrs. Lincoln Goldie  
wore a becoming gown of white satin  
embroidered with pearls and crystals,  
silver shoes and pearls for ornament.  
Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, the latter  
in green satin and metallic cloth, with  
green coat and for ornament jade and  
pearls; Sir Thomas and Lady White,  
the latter in becoming blue and silver  
brocade, ostrich feather fan and for  
ornaments diamonds and pearls. Dr.  
and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, the latter in  
a smart gown of black and silver net  
over silver cloth; Mrs. Herbert Bruce  
was charming in black velvet, with  
square cut corsage, black slippers with  
diamond clasp, and long necklace; Mrs.  
J. Baird Laidlaw in black net with pink  
shoulder knot; Miss Mortimer Clark in  
white velvet with diamonds; Mr. and  
Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, the latter very smart  
in mulberry velvet with curving  
bouffant, shoulder knot of flowers,  
long earrings and double strand of  
pearls; Sir Henry and Lady Drayton,  
the latter wearing black velvet and  
pearls; Mrs. Frank Hodgins in Royal  
blue georgette; Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth in  
pale green georgette with crystals and  
shoulder bouquet; Mrs. Arthur Meighen  
was in yellow georgette with graceful  
gold and green scarf; Miss Lillian  
Meighen in scarlet; Brig.-General A.

Following the opening ceremonies  
came the Speaker's reception in the  
Speaker's Apartment in the Parliament  
Buildings. Here the Hon. W. D. Black  
Stedman; Mrs. Strader; Mrs. D. J. Tay-



MRS. W. D. BLACK  
Wife of the Hon. W. D. Black, Speaker of the Legislature of Ontario.  
—Photo by Charles Aylett

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Pekoe Blend for you to test at our ex-  
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**MR. IRVING LEVINE**, Baritone  
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meet and the good it'll do you—just thinking about it. So come  
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for: Mrs. J. E. Thompson; Mrs. T. A. Thompson; Mrs. M. Vaughan; Mrs. A. V. Waters; Mrs. F. W. Wilson; Mrs. J. C. Wilson; Mrs. C. E. Wright; Mrs. S. T. Wright; Mrs. W. G. Weichel; Mrs. C. White; Miss Isobel Ross; Miss Susan Ross.

There was a large attendance at the Junior Members' Horse Show at the Hunt Club, Eglington, on Saturday afternoon of last week, including the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross with Captain Haldenby in attendance. Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson and Mrs. George Elliott were hostesses at the tea hour. Those present included, the Master, Mr. George Beardmore, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Sir Henry and Lady

Lady Eaton, and her son, Mr. Timothy Eaton, recently arrived in Toronto from Italy for a short visit.

Mrs. George Blaikie, of Toronto, entertained on Wednesday of this week at luncheon for Mrs. Walter Champ of Hamilton, who has been in town. Mr. and Mrs. Champ with their young daughter, Diana, are leaving shortly to spend two months in England and Europe.

Miss Anna-Mae Hees of Upper St. George Street, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of this week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Cecily Larratt Smith and her fiancé, Mr. Alan Robertson. The marriage of Miss



AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO  
A charming snapshot of Mrs. Herbert Bruce, of Laurence Park, Toronto.

Drayton, Major and Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, General A. H. Bell, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Miss Jessica Jarvis, Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Peacock, Mrs. F. L. Davidson, Mrs. H. A. Somerville, Col. J. R. L. and Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Eric Phillips of Oshawa, Mr. W. J. Northgrave, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Stinson, Miss Alice Stinson, Mr. T. A. McAulay, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hunter, Mrs. Murray MacFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, Mr. Keith Balfour, Mr. Harris Hees, Mr. Bradley Rowell, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr. and Mrs. James Miln, Miss Eleanor Rowe, Miss Joyce Betty McBean, Captain Stuart Bate, Mrs. E. Ridout Fellowes, Colonel J. Massie, Mr. D. C. Durland, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ruddy, Mrs. W. S. Morlock, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Chandler, Mrs. D. McClelland, Mrs. E. O'Connor, Mr. A. S. King, Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Katto.

Smith and Mr. Robertson takes place on Saturday afternoon of this week at three o'clock at Grace Church-on-the-Hill.

Mrs. William Hendrie, of Gateside, House, Hamilton, was the guest at Government House, Toronto, of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross on Monday of this week.

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavell of Queen's Park, Toronto, entertained very delightfully at a reception on Friday night of this week, following the Mendelssohn Choir Concert.

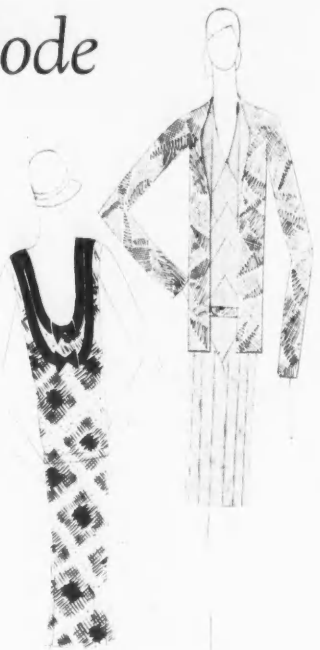
Mr. and Mrs. Falconbridge Hughes, the latter formerly Miss Marie McDougald of Toronto, are spending eight months at Birmingham, Alabama, where they have taken a bungalow.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Owens and son of Toronto, are among the latest arrivals in Atlantic City. They are at the Traymore.



AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO  
Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, of Toronto.

## The Silk Sports Mode is Printed in Flat Crepe



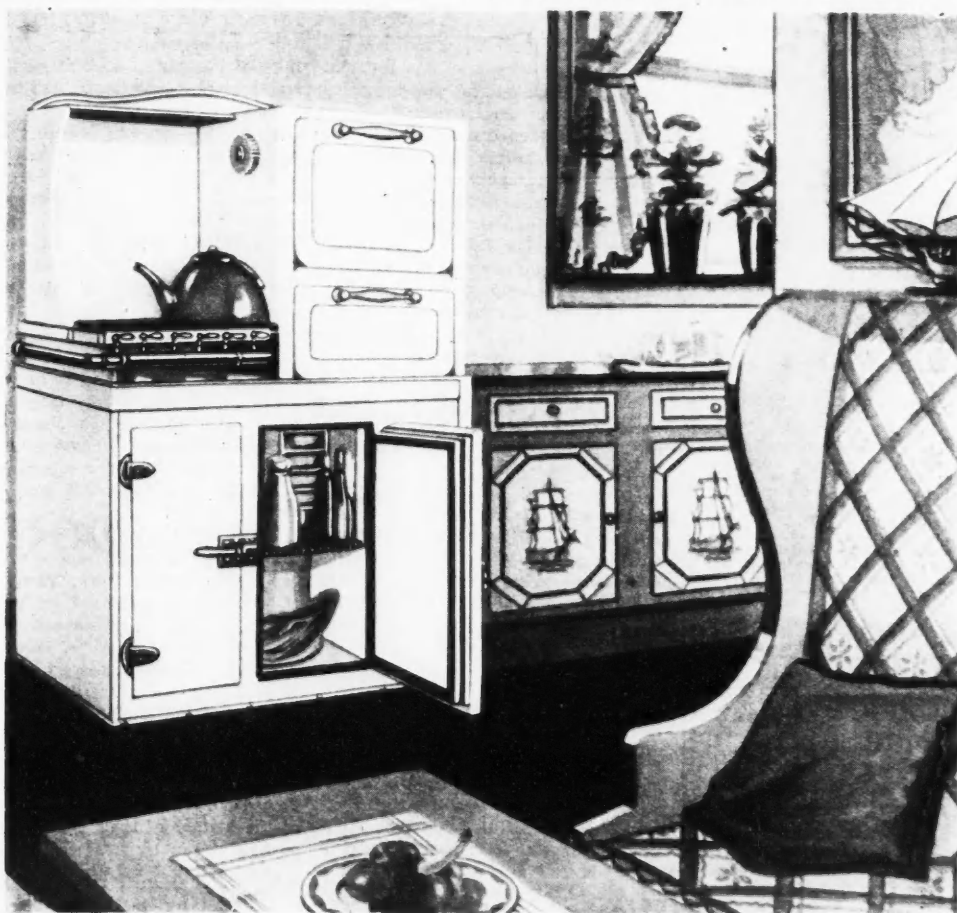
Smart Fashionables in Paris—London—New York—all adopt the printed sports mode. Tweed effects were never so good. Charcoal designs and etched pen and ink motifs mark the newest of the new.

A. Leaf Designs take a prominent place in the new Spring mode. In the print sketched the leaf is the basis for an etched pen and ink motif—a stunning pattern for one of the clever little jackets so fashionable for Spring. In flat crepe. Yard \$5.50.

B. Charcoal Prints saunter forth in the smartest of the new Sports Frocks. Clever color contrasts on white enhance their trig, sportlike air—the one sketched plays up a bright blue on the white ground of flat crepe. Yard \$5.50.

Second Floor

The Robert Simpson Company Limited



A writer in "Delineator" says,  
"... the modern gas range is style plus."

The combination illustrated is the cause of many superlatives when seen by visitors to our Display Rooms for it shows the "style plus" gas range and the "efficiency plus" gas refrigerator combined in one appliance.

This surprising gas appliance saves precious floor space, doing everything that a modern insulated gas range can do, in combination with the most modern refrigerator. Come in and see it. You will be under no obligation.

Write for folder "Flame That Freezes".

## The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

55 Adelaide St. E.

61 Lake Shore Road, New Toronto

732 Danforth Ave.

Among the large number of Canadians who sailed in the S. S. Empress of Scotland from New York on February 4, for a seventy-two days' cruise of the Mediterranean, and the East, were Dr. and Mrs. John A. Johnston, Miss Phyllis Johnston, and Miss Louise Thibereau, of Quebec; Lady Drummond, Mrs. W. J. Carrique, Miss Barbara Car-

rique, Mr. John Carrique, Mrs. Louise B. Thorsby, Miss Louise Downs, Miss R. M. Lovell, Mr. Stanley B. Lindsay, Mrs. Kenneth R. McIlwraith, and Mr. J. M. Thompson, of Montreal; Mrs. J. A. Minnes, Miss Catharine T. Minnes, Miss Isabel P. Minnes, Miss Nora P. Birmingham, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, of Kingston; Miss Grisel Hol-

brook and Miss Prudence Holbrook, of Ottawa.  
The Misses Dorson and Patricia Power, of Quebec, spent a few days of last week in Montreal, guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Brien, of Cote des Neiges Road.





### SPRING 1929 LIST NOW READY

Shows the plants in color... tells you exactly how to plant them. Spring is just around the corner—plan now for your garden.

**STONE & WELLINGTON**  
The Fonthill Nurseries  
Established 90 years—850 acres.  
49 Wellington St. E. Phone Elgin 2016  
TORONTO.

**Buy Trees Direct**

Our prices are less than half what you would pay an agent. The reason is simple. We sell direct—and cut out the "middleman" commission. All our stock is well grown, vigorous, and carefully selected. We aim to satisfy every customer.

**Our Offer is Your Opportunity!**

Write for our 1929 Garden Guide and Catalogue. It contains a full list (with descriptions) of trees, shrubs, vines and plants—of fruit or ornamental—and a section of information on planting and general garden care.

**UNION NURSERIES, Box K, Fonthill, Ontario**

**Moore Pushless Hangers**

Solve the problem in hanging new things to walls.

15c pkts. Everywhere

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., PHILADELPHIA

To hang up little things, always trust in Moore Push-Pins.



### WHAT THEY DO:

Keep in heat.  
Keep out cold.  
Eliminate draughts.  
Keep curtains, draperies, paint free from outside dirt.  
Give you smoothly running windows—free from any rattle.  
Save coal.  
Sliding or casement windows—doors also.  
No bother twice a year with storm sash, thus enabling you to open windows and let in ample air at any time.

"Causing between brick and window frame is also a part of our service."



Estimates gladly furnished

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Kingsville, Ont.  
TORONTO AGENCY  
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I am interested in saving fuel and adding to the comfort of my home and would be glad to have further particulars of the CHAMBERLIN equipment.

Name in full

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**Ryders SEEDS**

**The Best the World Produces**

Ryders Seeds are known for their quality the world over. Sold in convenient 2d packets making possible a delightful variety of flowers and vegetables at a nominal cost.

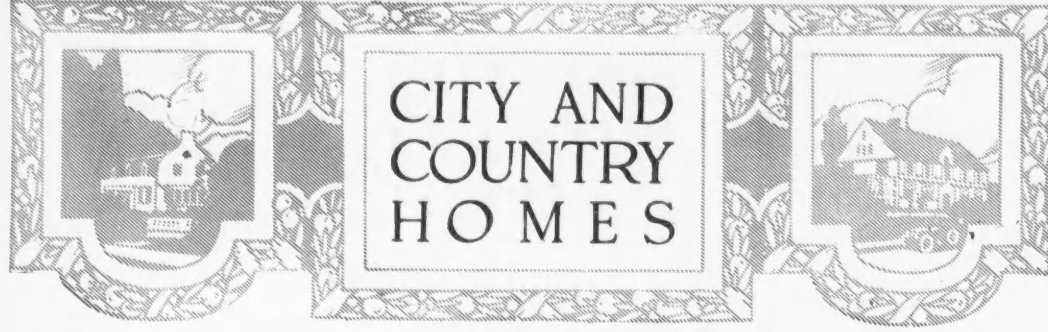
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Simply send your name and address on a postcard 2x4 inches to P.O. Box 561, Ottawa, and the Catalogue will be sent to you immediately.

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St. Albans, England

**St. Albans**



## CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

### The Charm of Old Lacquer

SO OLD and so interesting is lacquer—one of the most decorative arts—that to delve down into its history as deeply as one might wish would require more space than is possible. The Japanese themselves say the art was known in Japan as early as the third century, but it was about the ninth century that the artists had so far developed their art as to inlay the lacquer with mother-of-pearl.

Japanese lacquer is not obtained by varnish, but by the actual polishing of the lacquer itself. The Orientals, always a painstaking race, have proved this in patiently working on one small box for as long as several years. This was done centuries ago, when master lacquerers spent eight years on the decoration of a work of art, and it is such works as these that last for ever.

So much depends on the "harden-

been for "writing on bamboo ships."

In their decorations the Chinese never use an ornament without a meaning. The most poetical ideas are expressed in lacquer, and many of them are distinctly original, while others are emblems conveying a definite meaning. They are fond of tradition, and find inspiration in their old legends, which they faithfully depict on lacquered furniture and small works of art.



A WORKER'S COTTAGE ON THE KING'S SANDRINGHAM ESTATE.

Stage by stage the development went on, each phase being carried through with unerring precision until the seventeenth century, when it reached its height in perfection. Beautiful landscapes were depicted in the lacquer, and the work showed perfect technique and craftsmanship. It was probably about 1710 when English lacquer (with Oriental feeling) was mostly in vogue. The fashion continued for years, then for a time died down, until it was again revived in the Victorian period, but then with mother-of-pearl inlay, and a few connoisseurs today are seeking pieces of that period, with the "old rose" design in pearl inlaid in lacquer.

Queen Anne lacquered furniture is always in demand, for there are many who admire that period work. During the wave of "Chinese lacquer" influence, Chippendale and his contemporaries designed their furniture with the Chinese type of decoration. It "inspired" them to produce work with Oriental motifs, and it became quite the fashion at that time.

Many of the genuine antique pieces of furniture found to-day require mending, and it is, fortunately, possible to have these built up and restored so successfully that it is afterwards difficult for experts to say which is the new work and which is the old. There are modern lacquer artists who specialize in this kind of work as well as design new pieces.

Those who possess old pieces would be wiser to send them to be properly restored in this way rather than do as the French writer of the eighteenth century suggested. His advice was to rely on frost to restore the lustre of black lacquer. "The lustre of black Chinese lacquer can be restored by exposing it at night to the frost," he wrote.

Lacquer may be incised, carved, inlaid, and painted—but the term "lacquer" is often wrongly applied to furniture merely "painted" in designs of Chinese or Japanese manner. The real lacquered work is entirely different, and it is a highly-skilled craft requiring much patience, knowledge, and technique. At every stage during the process it has to be dried to harden it, and the whole is a building-up system. During the making, great care is taken not to allow the least speck of dust to rest on the work, as the finished effect of best work is fine and smooth.

The very brilliant surface of the

ing" of lacquer at each stage if it is to last long. It is interesting to note a Ming manuscript referred to "a cave in the ground where objects were placed at night to get the benefit of the cool, damp air." This information has evidently been useful to those following the craft in later days, for the Japanese and Chinese are known to "place pieces of lacquer in damp boxes in order to dry them."

The delicacy of Japanese design in lacquer and other arts is known to most of us, and shows imaginative power of a high order. Much could be written of the extreme beauty of their designs alone, most of them picturesque, and with a fine sense of the value of space.

Chinese are known to use a more varied assortment of colours in their designs on lacquer work, though this is sometimes written of as more a "fashion" than anything else. They keep to certain shades of colours in all their work, but these are so lovely as to be almost indescribable.

Many of the old pieces of Chinese lacquer are exquisite in colouring and perfect in technique. The native writers in China say their use of lacquer goes back to the "legendary period of the history of their country." The earliest use of lacquer seems to have

### Varied and Beautiful Pottery

WE ARE especially lucky these days, for there are so many makers of delightful hand-made pottery. There is every possibility that some pieces will increase in value, not only because they are good specimens of the potter's art, but because each piece is unique.

"The Moorcroft" pottery is all hand-made, and no two pieces are exactly alike. Experts have said that there are pieces in this ware which rival the early Chinese work, for which fabulous sums are paid. There is nothing more lovely in the home than a Moorcroft dessert set. The colouring is marvellous. As the Queen said, when she purchased a vase: "The blue is the colour of a raven's wing," and the colour of the fruit in the pattern is the work of an artist.

Another lovely hand-made pottery is the Ruskin ware. The colouring in the "lustre" is simply exquisite, and its texture is that of an egg shell. Many articles for the home can be obtained in the Ruskin Lustre, tea sets as well as vases, biscuit-jars and candlesticks.

The Ruskin Potteries also make



KNEE-HOLE TABLE  
Height 2 ft. 9 ins.; width 2 ft. 8 1/2 ins. Circa 1725.

### A leisurely break- fast and plenty of SEAL BRAND

Coffee — that's the way  
to begin the day!



### NOW — it's Contract bridge!

In one short year this greatest of card games has attained amazing popularity. More scientific than auction—more thrilling than poker! If you haven't played it yet, be sure to learn during the winter months.

The only equipment you need is a pack of cards and a Peerless or Elite Folding Table. These famous tables are solid, durable and unusually handsome. When not in use you can fold them up and put them away almost any place—easily and inconspicuously.

Also widely used for writing, sewing, teas, etc.

HOARD & COMPANY, LIMITED  
London - Ontario

## PEERLESS FOLDING TABLE



### Children thrive on OXO

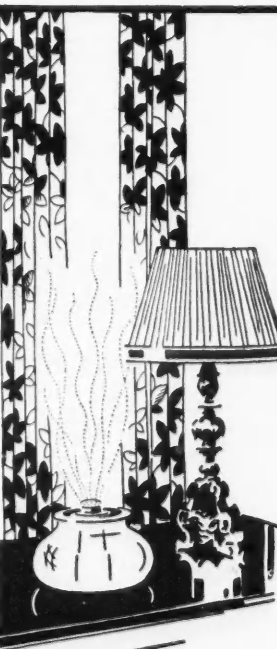
It's Beef they want. Beef builds up firm flesh and muscle, and lays the foundation of a sound constitution. OXO is concentrated Beef at its Best.



Tins of 4 and 10 cubes

# OXO

It's Meat & Drink to you



### It's the Humidity That Counts

IN summer, you feel the heat so much more on a humid day; you say "the humidity is so high."

In winter, a room filled with moist air at a medium temperature, feels much warmer than one over-heated with dry air.

The HUMIDAIRE gives to the dry, parched air of the average home or apartment the moisture which protects your health and doubles your comfort.

The HUMIDAIRE really costs little or nothing to operate, for the lower temperature of a humidified room saves enough coal to offset the cost of the electric current required.

## HUMIDAIRE

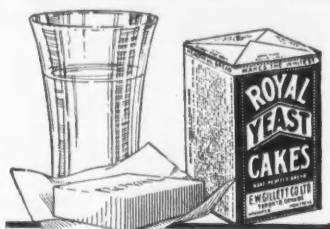
PROTECTS HEALTH - SAVES COAL

See it at:

Hughes-Owens Co., Limited. Robert Simpson Co., Limited.  
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NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO., LTD.





**Do you take Yeast for your health?**

If so, use **ROYAL YEAST CAKES**—the standard of quality for over 50 years. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast, with a little sugar, in tepid water over night. Stir well, strain and drink the liquid. Flavor is improved by adding the juice of an orange.

**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**

**Learn Dress Designing**

Now is the time to arrange for midwinter classes. Booklet and names of graduates on request.

**Graham School of Designing**  
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The aromatic Russian flavour is so pleasing

**Cerise No. 2**

**RUSSIAN CIGARETTES**

IMPORTED FROM LONDON  
Made by Alexander Boguslavsky Ltd.  
(A Branch of Carreras Ltd.)  
55, Piccadilly, London, England.

**Loosen Up That Cold With Musterole**

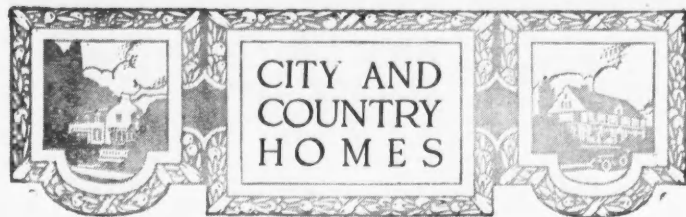
**Just Rub It On**

Have Musterole handy when a cold starts. It has all the advantages of grandmother's mustard plaster WITHOUT the burn. You feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Made of pure oil of mustard and other simple ingredients, Musterole is recommended by many nurses and doctors. Try Musterole for bronchitis, sore throat, stiff neck, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, croup, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of back or joints, sore muscles, sprains, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of chest. It may prevent pneumonia or "flu."



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



some very beautiful pieces of real Flambé, and these are sought after by collectors, for each piece is unique and unrepeatable.

The Chameleon ware would also add charm to any home. The shapes of the vases are very fine, and the patterns would be just the thing for a modern room. The coloring is particularly pleasing.

For the light, airy type of room the Poole Pottery would be most suitable of all. The background of this ware is a delicious cream colour, and the de-

be added to the spare-room equipment without more ado.

It can be of two types.

One, the hotel kind, is a stoutly built, slatted table of wood, varnished to match the rest of the furniture, and can take the heaviest trunk without flinching. Comparatively expensive to buy, it could probably be carpentered in plain deal very cheaply by one's pet handyman, and then stained by the family. It has one great disadvantage. Being uncontractible, there is no secreting it out of



BED WITH MAHOGANY POSTS AND PAINTED TESTER. (CIRCA 1780.)

signs are uncommon. As well as the usual type of ornament you can get the sweetest little egg-cups and cruets.

If you are partial to black vases, and they certainly do show off the flowers in them, you cannot do better than buy Wedgwood for a really intense black. The Sussex Dicker Ware is very taking though, with its slight glaze, and it is extraordinarily cheap, too.

For the country cottage style, some of the peasant ware looks most effective. A toilet jug and basin, or a water jug in the ordinary brown Devon Pottery, looks very nice. Another type of Devon Ware is the Brainton Pottery, with salad, soup and porridge bowls, ash-trays and cruets, grape fruit and egg-cups — everything you need!

**A Convenience for the Spare Room**

HAVE you a luggage-rest in the spare room?

If not you should have. It not only increases beyond measure the comfort of your guests but, selfishly, guarantees the immunity of your own furniture.

It isn't entirely for the visitors' sake, you know; such a rack forms an inevitable part of the furniture of every first-class hotel bedroom. It saves the arms of the easy chairs and the fresh bedspread from the wear and tear of small luggage. And after all, the traveller must have somewhere to rest a suitcase. You can't expect her (still less him—men being notoriously more careless than women) to grovel about on the floor during unpacking and packing.

Very well then, a luggage-rack must

sight when once its duty has been performed.

The second type folds up and can be slipped behind the wardrobe or under the bed when not in use. The simplest and cheapest thing to get for it is an ordinary camp stool! One must, of course, choose a sizable one, and test it for firmness, seeing particularly that the legs are even—they aren't always.

To keep it from spoiling the ensemble of the room, the inevitable striped awning that constitutes its seat should at once be covered with some material more harmonious with your general scheme.

Don't, of course, make the mistake of substituting this light-wearing material for the existing seat. If you do it will wear out quickly and collapse one day under some very special burden. Just cover it (right and wrong side, so that it is as pretty shut up as open) and buttonhole-stitch the edges to get them perfectly smooth.

**Pyrethrums**

ONE becomes more and more impressed with the value of the modern pyrethrums in the herbaceous border. They are so hardy and beautiful and give so generous a return for simple treatment that they deserve the widest garden culture.

Given pure air and soil of moderate goodness the gardens around towns of clean atmosphere are as agreeable to them as country gardens. And they have one great extra advantage for small suburban gardens in their compactness of growth. They do not straggle and overrun their neighbors, but keep more or

less compact and beautify the plot allotted to them.

There are single and double varieties, the former like large marguerites with the brilliant colouring of single chrysanthemums, while the latter resemble asters. They are among our most valuable flowers for cutting.

Both singles and doubles give you the chrysanthemum floral form in late spring—that is, in May and June. And that may not be the end of their flowering if, after the first display has passed, the plants be cut down and fed a little with liquid fertiliser. From this a crop of blooms in early autumn may result.

I have said they require a soil of moderate goodness. In the soil of any garden that is well tilled they will flourish, but if you wish to afford them ideal conditions make sure that the ground—for preference a moist loam—is dug deeply, drained adequately, and enriched with plenty of old manure.

Certain firms of nurserymen have specialised in raising pyrethrums with conspicuous success, and if you desire to make a feature of these flowers I should advise that a list be obtained and choice made of a range of both doubles and singles.

It will be found that there is a wonderful variety of colours, ranging from the softest rose pinks to dark crimsons, with white, cream, yellow, and violet among other shades. Some of the doubles, like the pink "Queen Mary" are extremely dainty, while "Queen Alexandra" is a magnificent white variety, and "Yvonne Cayeau" a very charming yellow.

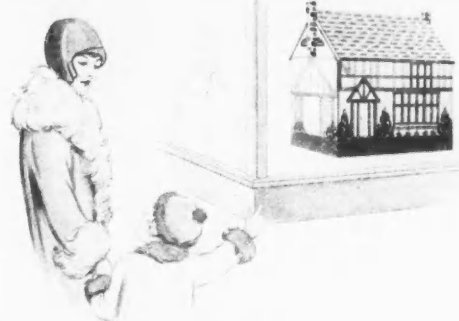
There are plants to set towards the front of the border, where, if space permit it, groups of three should be made, the plants standing triangularly about 2 ft. apart. If when in full growth they require support it can be given most neatly in the form of a few short, twiggy branches of hazel or otherwise, the stems being adjusted in position in the forks of the twigs.

Pyrethrums require ample moisture when their buds have appeared if the weather be at all dry, and after some of these artificial waterings, or after a good shower, a dose of liquid fertiliser may be added with great benefit. Remove withered blooms from the stems, and cut the latter down when flowering is over.

There is one further point of successful culture of these charming perennials. In the early spring slugs often are a great nuisance in attacking the young foliage. Precautions should be taken against this

by dusting the plants at night with lime, or making barriers of soot or lime around the stems. This notwithstanding, the slugs should be searched for in the dark with a lantern.

**"May I have one of those Mummy?"**



This pretty doll's house—gay with colors—will delight any little girl's heart. And it's hers for the asking. To emphasize the necessity—the wisdom—of having extra lamps on hand for emergencies Laco Dealers are presenting this doll's house free with the purchase of six Laco lamps—any size.



**LACO MAZDA LAMPS**  
INSIDE FROSTED



Assortment includes: Vegetable, Tomato, Pea, Consomme, Ox-Tail & Chicken, etc.

Add equal amount of water to boiling and serve. Delicious, time-saving, economical. Sold everywhere 5-28

W. CLARK LIMITED, MONTREAL



**E**AGERLY BOUGHT.. because of its greater value

The motoring public has found something in the new DeSoto Six that sets it completely apart from others in its field.

It is not surprising that a car so beautiful, so comfortable, so powerful and responsive, and so safe and easy to drive should find a ready market.

But it is significant that even such a car should set a new sales record for the industry during the first five months of its existence.

The answer must lie in a widespread public conviction that the genius and resources of Chrysler confer upon DeSoto a standard of value that is unmatched by any car of comparable price.

**National Motors**  
Corner Bay & Bloor Sts.—Phone Kingsdale 5176

**Beaumont Motors**  
137 Roncesvalles—Phone Lakeside 3550

**Eglinton Motors Limited**  
1377 Yonge St.—Phone Kingsdale 1672

**Hall Motor Sales**  
468 Danforth—Phone Gerrard 1215

**St. Clair-Oakwood Motor Sales Co.**  
900 St. Clair West—Phone Hillcrest 7161

**DeSoto Six**

A CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

Touring, \$1075; Roadster, \$1075; Business Coupe, \$1075; 2-door Sedan, \$1075; De Luxe Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1120; 4-door Sedan, \$1120; 4-door Sedan De Luxe, \$1205.  
All prices f.o.b. Windsor, Ontario, including standard factory equipment (freight and taxes extra). 508



STOOL WITH CABRIOLE LEGS CARVED WITH ACANTHUS AND WEBBED CLAW AND BALL FEET. CIRCA 1730.





Mrs. William D. Ross of Government House, Toronto, Miss Isobel Ross and Miss Susan Ross were the guests of the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, for the Drawing-Room.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, of St. George Street, Toronto, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. N. L. Murray, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Scott and niece of Mrs. Dalton Davies, of Toronto, arrives shortly from England and will join her husband, Commander Murray, who has recently been appointed senior naval officer in Esquimalt, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay of Toronto, were week-end visitors at Muskoka Lodge, Muskoka Beach.

Mrs. E. P. Clarkson of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday of this week for Mrs. C. H. Carpenter who is in Toronto from British Columbia, and a number of her friends.

Mrs. William Robinson of Winnipeg, who has been visiting in Toronto for the past few weeks, is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. A. Gregory, Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Christie were week-end visitors at Muskoka Lodge, Muskoka Beach.

Mrs. A. Young of Toronto, is visiting in Montreal, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. C. A. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Smith, of Winona, Ont., are in Ottawa this week for the opening of Parliament and the Drawing-Room, and are guests at the Chateau Laurier. Mr. Smith is a son of the Hon. E. D. Smith, of Ottawa.

Mrs. J. Laman Stevens, of Vancouver, B. C., with her two young sons, is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. A. Abraham, Clarke Avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

Mrs. Bruce Robertson, of Toronto, is in Ottawa this week for the opening

of Parliament and the Drawing-Room, guest of her brother, Mr. I. G. Robertson, and Mrs. Robertson, at Rockcliffe Park.

Miss Crear, of Hamilton, is visiting in Montreal with her sister, Lady MacLaren Brown of London, England. Mrs. W. R. MacLaren of Montreal, entertained at luncheon recently for these ladies.

The tea given on Monday afternoon of this week by the Queen's University Alumnae in honor of Mrs. R. Bruce Taylor, of Kingston, was delightful. The hostess, Mrs. George H. Ross, who received with Mrs. Taylor, and the President, Mrs. R. E. Dowsett, was in brown velvet and wore a corsage of Sweetheart roses. Mrs. Taylor was in French grey georgette and corsage of pink roses, presented by the Alumnae. The table, done with Spring flowers and tall yellow candles was presided over by Mrs. W. E. MacFarland, and Mrs. Robert Laird, assisted by Miss Ferna Halliday. Mrs. Clyde Malloch, Mrs. Walter Windeyer, Mrs. M. Rodden, Mrs. Douglas Wright, Miss Anita Martin, and Miss Mary Hubbs. In the

Hon. Vincent Massey was in Toronto last week for a few days, from Washington. He was the guest of Major and Mrs. W. L. Grant of Upper Canada College, and opened the Architectural Exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto on Friday night, February 1.

Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham, of Deaneport, Rosedale, Toronto, entertained at tea on Saturday afternoon of last week in honor of Colonel L. W. Harrison of London, England.

Mrs. W. H. Riddell, St. George Street Toronto, lent her house on Friday of last week for a tea for the Toronto Social Hygiene Club after their annual meeting. Mrs. Riddell looked extremely well in a becoming pink georgette gown with pink and blue. She wore sapphire and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Norman Beal, Acting-President, wore black georgette. Roses and violets were given to Mrs. Riddell and Mrs. Beal by the club members. The drawing-room, music-room and library were fragrant and beautiful with Spring flowers. Mrs. J. R. Smith and Mrs. Wilfred James, sister of Mrs. Riddell, were in charge of the tea table which was done with



AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO  
Mrs. J. A. McLeod and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, of Toronto.

drawing-room Mrs. George Young assisted in looking after the guests, who included, Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. H. A. Calvin, Lady Willison, Mrs. Thomas MacMillan, Mrs. W. L. Grant, Dr. Gertrude Lawlor, Mrs. C. E. Auger, Mrs. R. F. Segsworth, Mrs. J. A. Cooper, Mrs. Pakenham, Mrs. E. M. Trotter, Mrs. Lella Scott, Miss Laura Allen, Mrs. D. D. Calvin, Miss M. Longwell, Miss Chown, Miss M. Fleming, Mrs. M. A. McKinnon, Mrs. C. P. Johns, Mrs. J. M. Hazlett, Miss Olga Somerville, Miss F. Stewart.

A delightful and enjoyable event was the dance given on Friday night of last week by the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the Mississauga Horse in the beautifully decorated Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward, Toronto. The O. C., Lieut. Col. W. A. Moore, and Mrs. Moore, the latter smart in pale pink georgette with iridescent-bead embroidery—received at the entrance to the ball room. Mrs. Victor Sifton and Major and Mrs. N. L. Wells assisted. Mrs. Sifton most becomingly gowned in pale pink with *deux* lace and gold, and Mrs. Wells in white velvet. These ladies were presented with lovely bouquets by the Officers of the Regiment. The ball room was a brilliant and animated picture, the uniforms of the Officers of the various city regiments, as well as those from out-of-town, lending color and beauty to the scene. Supper was served in the main dining-room and in the Pickwick Room. The six hundred guests included, Brig.-General A. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Major-General C. A. Blacklock and Mrs. Blacklock, Miss Isobel Cockshutt, Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Bowie, Miss Jean Macpherson, Miss Margaret Beaton, Colonel A. E. Gooderham, V. D. and Mrs. Gooderham, Major and Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, Colonel and Mrs. C. R. Hill, Major and Mrs. Russell P. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross, Major and Mrs. F. A. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. McCausland, Major and Mrs. J. H. Laurie, Major and Mrs. Alex Sinclair, Captain and Mrs. S. E. Wedd, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Thompson, Major F. A. MacLean, Miss Elsie McLoughlin, Miss Grace Northwood, Miss Marion McCulloch, Miss Evelyn Booth, Miss Helen Fraser, Miss Jean Logie, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Beardmore, Miss Frances Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Green, Lt.-Col. H. M. Hilde and Mrs. Hilde, Captain and Mrs. G. L. Frawley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Loader, Major C. S. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. J. McT. McIntosh, Lt.-Col. E. V. Renand, Major and Mrs. George Smith, Major and Mrs. N. K. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Topping, Major P. R. Hampton, Mr. W. S. Merry, Captain F. Y. McEachern, Major E. B. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wheaton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bunting, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hume, Miss Jean Mudge, Mr. C. Boulton, Miss Vivian Scott, Captain J. T. Morgan, Captain and Mrs. W. E. Pointon, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Evans, Miss Muriel Clarke.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward Crease of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week before the Mississauga Horse dance. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Major and Mrs. Ogden, Major and Mrs. G. S. Kinney, Miss Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Dyas and Mr. Norman Jackson.

Spring flowers in a silver bowl and yellow candles. The assistants included, Miss Elsa Burns, Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mr. S. S. Moore and Mrs. William Wallace, Jr. Mr. R. W. Messervy gave a delightful programme of Scotch songs and piano solos. Some of those present were: Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. John Bruce, Miss H. McKeljohn, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Page Higgins, Mrs. Gordon Rate, Mrs. W. S. Bates, Mrs. H. W. Beal, Mrs. F. D. Taylor, Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. C. H. Rogers, Miss Janet Anderson, Dr. Gertrude Lawlor and Mrs. R. Darby.

Mrs. R. Y. Eaton is again in Toronto after a visit to New York.

Miss Bernice Thomas, of Ottawa, is in Toronto, guest of Miss Betty Brodie.

Miss Marion Ogilvie, of Toronto, is visiting in Montreal.

Mrs. Harold Malcolmson of Hamilton, with her daughter, Miss Elinor Malcolmson, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Capt. Harry W. Morden, of Port Rowan, Ontario, has announced the recent marriage of his sister, Eleanor Elizabeth, to the Hon. Gordon Hunter, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, which was quietly celebrated at Seattle, Washington, on Tuesday, January Twenty-Second, by the Rev. Dr. Matthews. The Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter will be in residence at their country home, Rockvale, Shawinigan Lake, Vanc. Is., B.C., after the Easter tide.

Miss Marion Coulson, one of the season's debutantes in Toronto, is in Ottawa this week for the opening of Parliament and to be presented at the Drawing Room. Miss Coulson is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite of Montreal, and their daughter, Mrs. T. T. McG. Stoker, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. George Black of Dawson City are in Ottawa for the session and are residing on Wilbroad Street during their stay. Mr. Black is member for the Yukon.

Miss Margaret Gibson of Alabama, has been visiting in Toronto, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram.

Colonel and Mrs. Plunket-Taylor, of Ottawa, sailed in the *S. S. Empress of Scotland* on February 4 for the Mediterranean and the East. They will be away for four months.

Miss Gertrude Kirkpatrick and Miss Winifred Hoskin, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Monday of this week in honor of Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, who is a much-feted visitor in Toronto from British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were former residents of Toronto.

Mrs. C. Blair Edmonson is again in Oshawa after a visit to her father, Mr. E. B. Northwood, in Toronto.

Miss Katharine Christie, of Toronto, leaves this week for California.

## After You've Been to Europe For a Rest Come to Atlantic City to Recuperate!

So many Americans are all worn out crossing the Atlantic... they go to Europe for a rest and a come back frayed, fretful and fatigued... and, of course, if one wants excitement Europe is very desirable... but if one wants a rest, there is far more comfort in sitting beside the Atlantic than in bumping over it... Atlantic City offers you all the benefits of an ocean voyage without the complications and discomforts of foreign travel... and it is the only place to recuperate from a European rest!

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Said a lady the other day to a trunk salesman—

"I'm Going to California and I Want a Wardrobe Trunk"

The salesman was showing her a number of models and he ultimately came to one that particularly appealed to his customer.

It had a wonderful hanging space for garments and the drawer section was arranged to properly take care of shoes, hats, lingerie and all other articles of wearing apparel. In fact it seemed to be perfect for her requirements.

"How much is this one?" she asked.

"It is \$55.00."

"I had no idea that I would have to pay that much for a trunk," she exclaimed.

The salesman knew the value of that trunk and his answer was

"Madame, you are going to California. It's a long trip. You will be carrying wearing apparel worth \$500 or possibly more. Now do you think 10% of this amount is too much to pay for the trunk to carry clothes worth that much money?" And, mark you, this LANGMUIR-HARTMANN TRUNK will be your travelling companion on many a future journey. It's a trunk that you will always be proud of and one with which you will always appear to advantage."

"When you put it that way I guess it isn't too much to pay for a trunk after all, and I better take it," she said.

Send the coupon below for folders describing Langmuir-Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk, Top Wardrobe Trunks in various sizes from \$39.50.

"When You Travel, People Judge You by Your Luggage"

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Please send me your latest Langmuir-Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk Catalogue "D.W."

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## Auction, Duplicate Auction and Contract Bridge The Four Card Suit Bid

By J. M. Barry

REFERRING back to a recent article of ours on the advisability of bidding a four card suit and the minimum strength on which it should be based we have been favored with many interesting opinions from prominent Canadian players.

It would seem that a complete unanimity exists regarding the exploitation and utility of this bid and whilst it would be invidious on our part to refer to any particular one, we would like to draw attention to the fact that several stressed the importance of considering the personnel of one's partner before tendering a bid of this kind. To our correspondents, one and all, we extend our most hearty thanks for the spontaneous manner in which they so kindly responded to our request.

J. W. Jacobson, Toronto.

I am opposed to original no trump calls unless holding some strength in all four suits. With intelligent co-operation game going bids are more readily arrived at by the original call of a suit than by venturous no trumps. Further, by naming a suit, you at once indicate a lead should the hand be played by the opposition. For the above reasons I strongly advocate the original bid of a four suiter, even if very strong in three suits, rather than no trump. And, for defensive purposes, I consider an original bid on a minimum hand, of great value. This brings us to the question of what should constitute the minimum strength to justify an original bid of a four card suit and my opinion is that the suit bid should contain at least two honours and an outside trick in another suit. But with A. K. Q. of the suit named no outside strength is necessary. The following are a few holdings that, in my opinion, are minimum bids:

- (1) Spades, King, Queen, X; Clubs, Ace, Queen, X, X—would bid a club.
- (2) Spades, Ace, King, X, X; Hearts, King, X, X—would bid a spade.
- (3) Diamonds, King, Queen, Jack, X; Clubs, King, Queen, X, X—would bid a diamond.
- (4) Hearts, Ace, Queen, X; Dia-

monds, King, Queen, X, X—would bid a diamond.

(5) Spades, Ace, King, Queen, X and nothing else—would bid one spade.

(6) Spades, Ace, X, X, X; Hearts, Ace, Jack, 10, X—would bid a heart.

May I recall that the Canadian Four's Championship hinged on the question of bidding or passing a "minnie" hand. I sat South playing with Tom Cannon and held Spades X, X, X, Hearts, K, Q, X, X, Diamonds, K, X, X, Clubs,

trump, East, two hearts fourth in hand and game was easily secured by East and West. The holdings were:

North—Spades, Queen, X, X; Hearts, X, X; Diamonds, X, X, X; Clubs, Ace, X, X, X, X.

East—Spades, King, Jack, X, X; Hearts, Ace, Jack, 10, 9, X, X; Diamonds, X, X; Clubs, X.

South—Spades, King, X, X; Hearts, King, Queen, X, X; Diamonds, King, X, X; Clubs, King, Jack, X, X.



REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, AT SUNSET  
The glory of London is the beautiful parks within easy reach of everyone weary of the rush and roar of the city.

K. J. X, X. I called one heart, West two diamonds, North and East pass and East and West make four diamonds plus 10 honours—48 points. Our partners, McDonald and Connor playing the hand East and West, make four hearts and 30 honours because South passed. At two other tables South bid no

West—Spades Ace, X, X; Hearts, X, X; Diamonds, Ace, Queen, Jack, X, X; Clubs, Queen, X, X.

It will be seen that all North and South can make are, two heart tricks and ace of clubs.

G. H. Levy, K.C., Hamilton.

My views as to four card bids are, I am afraid, a little too radical for publication.

They are first of all predicated on the assumption that the declarer is a first class player; secondly that he has an understanding partner then with the proper side cards he can bid any four card suit.

You probably know that we have been playing contract and nothing else here since 1917 and we started bidding on four card suits within a few months after taking up contract.

The following Contract Bridge hand might interest you though spades was not bid by me until third round—

Score—N. and S., 0. E. and W., 30.

North—Spades, King, Jack, 10, 9; Hearts, Jack, 9, X, X, X; Diamonds, Ace, X, X; Clubs, King.

East—Spades, 4, 3; Hearts, X, X; Diamonds, King, Queen, Jack, 10, 9, 8; Clubs, X, X, X.

South—Spades, 7, 6, 5, 2; Hearts, nil; Diamonds, X, X, X; Clubs, Ace, Queen, X, X, X, X.

West—Spades, Ace, Queen, 8; Hearts, Ace, King, Queen, X, X, X; Diamonds, X; Clubs, X, X, X.

The bidding was North one no trump, East two diamonds, South pass, West two hearts, North passed, East three diamonds, South passed, West three hearts, North passed, East passed, South three spades, West passed, North four spades. Game resulted.

J. F. Connally, Toronto.

I have been requested to give an opinion as to whether a bid from a four card suit headed by Ace, King, and two small without any support in the side suits is good bridge.

Personally if I am playing with an experienced player I invariably bid one. If an inexperienced or a book player I do not, except in a minor suit with a probable trick such as a guarded King, and a well guarded Queen.

The difficulty I found with inexperienced players, if they have three say to the Queen of the suit you bid they carry you on to two or three without any great strength in the side suits.

To me the original bid is purely informative, hence a bid on a four card suit is dangerous unless your partner is experienced. One force, and your opponents are liable to make their suit.

On the other hand the bid of a four card suit headed by Ace, King, or four honors is very valuable information to your partner, who may have a strong Cavendish hand. The negligible three card suit in his hand being the suit you are bidding on the knowledge that the suit you are bidding makes it safe for him to bid no trumps, is worth something.

To my mind inexperienced players should leave the bid of a four card suit alone unless they have support in the side suits.

S. Alfred Jones, K.C., Brantford.

At auction, I would bid a four card suit, if headed by ace, queen or king, queen, knave, provided I had one sure side trick and a little extra side strength. At contract, if not vulnerable, if dealer, or second in hand dealer having passed, I would bid without the extra side strength.

V. O. Matchett, Toronto.

Good bridge, whether bidding or playing, is never mechanical. The successful player will sum up the situation, his partner and his opponents, and will not bid solely on the mathematical possibilities of his hand. Discrimination particularly is required when bidding a four-card suit. With a safe partner my habit is to bid a minor four-card suit on two quick tricks only. For a major bid I require, almost invariably, three tricks, two in the suit bid. With

a partner of unknown or uncertain calibre, bitter experience has taught me the necessity of a higher minimum. Four trumps and a feverish partner have been responsible for many a bad pre-emptive or double raise. In duplicate, where honours are so important, four-card suits should be bid initially in preference to no trump. Again a matter of strategy or the state of score may determine the bid.

Colonel J. E. Cohoe, Welland, Ont.

Being dealer and holding a 4-3-3-3 suit distribution I always bid a four card suit headed by King and Queen with one side ace and without the additional high cards recommended by the experts. The hand has two quick tricks and two suits stopped. If your opponents have the cards you will be over bid, but if your left hand opponent gets the bid your partner knows your suit to lead. If your partner has a strong hand he knows you have two quick tricks and two suits stopped. I will occasionally bid a 4-4-3-2 hand the same way but do not like the bid with a double-ton and I never bid such strength with a 4-1-1-1 suit distribution. I do not bid a four card suit headed by Ace, King with no side strength and do not bid a four card suit composed of Ace and three small with a King, Queen on the side. The foregoing views apply only to Auction. In Contract I endeavour to follow the experts.

We have already transgressed our allotted space. Perhaps on some future occasion we may publish interesting communications on this subject from Mrs. Norman Sinclair and Mrs. Stevenson, Toronto; Miss Nora Millman, Woodstock, Ont.; A. M. Harley, President Brantford Bridge Club, Dr. Tapp and Rev. John Hall, Woodstock, Ont., and others.

Now shall I walk,  
Or shall I ride?  
"Ride," Pleasure said;  
"Walk," Joy replied.

Now what shall I—  
Stay home or roam?  
"Roam," Pleasure said;  
And Joy—"Stay home."

Now shall I dance,  
Or sit for dreams?  
"Sit," answers Joy,  
"Dance," Pleasure screams.

Which of ye two  
Will kindest be?  
Pleasure laughed sweet,  
But Joy kissed me.

—W. H. Davis

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The breath-taking beauty of the English Lakes has been made famous by poets whose names are known throughout the world. The haunts they loved are still to be seen in a region that has lost none

of its beauty with the passage of years.

Make a tour of the Lake District and recapture the spirit of these famous men. Visit Wordsworth's seat at Rydal. Brantwood where Ruskin lived for thirty years and Conistone where he is buried. Then there is Grasmere, with its Wishing Gate, full of associations with Wordsworth, with Coleridge, with de Quincey, and with Matthew Arnold. To these places and to many others full of precious memories, the London Midland and Scottish Railway will take you speedily and in great comfort.

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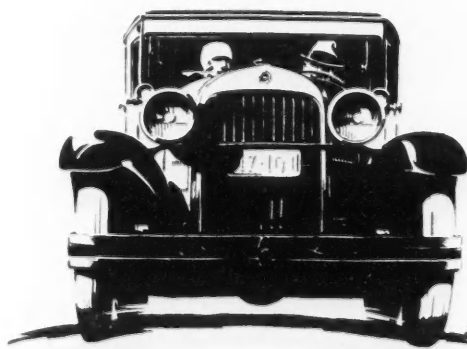
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## How dainty food makes frail gums

DENTISTS, almost unanimously, blame the foods we eat for our gum troubles—these soft and delicious foods, stripped, as they are, of the natural fibre and roughage which should stimulate and "rub" the gums.

For the gums need activity and exercise, to speed an energizing flow of blood within their walls. And unless this fresh blood nourishes and sustains them, gums grow flabby, tender and unhealthy. Then "pink tooth brush" comes—a warning and a sign that more troubles, more dangers, perhaps, are ahead.

### How Ipana and massage tone weakened gums

The majority of dentists recommend massage—a simple means of supplying stimulation through a few minutes' brushing of the gums every time you brush your teeth.

And because of its ziratal content, hundreds of dentists recommend that the gums as well as the teeth be brushed with Ipana Tooth Paste. For ziratal is a healing hemostatic and antiseptic well-known to the profession for many years.

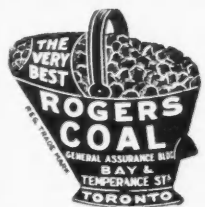
### Make a full-tube trial of Ipana

The coupon will bring you the ten-day tube. But it's better to start at once with a full-size tube from the drug store—for that is a fairer test of Ipana's good effects on your gums!

**IPANA**  
TOOTH PASTE  
MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL-MYERS CO. 1250 E.  
1250 E. BROAD ST., MONTREAL, P. Q.  
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

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The  
**ELIAS ROGERS**  
COMPANY, LIMITED  
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Mrs. Frederick W. Keator was hostess at her residence in Saint John last week-end at tea when Mrs. W. R. Edwards presided over the tea table which had an artistic arrangement of Spring flowers for central decoration. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. James MacMurray and Miss Kathleen Coster. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pennington Johnstone, Miss Mignon Ruby Kerr and Miss Francis Rollo Kerr, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harrison.



MRS. WASHINGTON W. BARRY  
Of Thorndean, Halifax, N.S., and her seven children.

—Photo by W. R. MacAskill



The Governor-General and Lady Willington entertained at a ball at Rideau Hall on Friday night of last week. Their Excellencies' guests numbered about nine hundred.

The Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy of Montreal, was a week-end guest of the Governor-General and Viscountess Willington at Rideau Hall.

The marriage will take place on February 15th, at the British Embassy, Paris, of Miss Margaret Hall Black, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Black, of Sherbrooke Street west, Montreal, and Mr. Charles Howard Gordon, second son of Sir Charles and Lady Gordon, Terra Nova, Queen Mary

Senator and Mrs. J. M. Wilson of Montreal, are sailing on Saturday of this week from New York in the S. S. Conte Grande for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Eber H. Turnbull of Saint John, N. B., are in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott and Mr. and Mrs. W. Morgan of Montreal, spent the week-end at St. Adolphe de Howard.

The engagement has been announced of Annie Elizabeth MacNamara (Nan), third daughter of the Speaker of the Senate and Mrs. Bostock, of Montecreek, British Columbia, and Mr. Clyde



MISS STELLA GRIER, OF TORONTO  
Whose picture exhibited at the National Gallery, Ottawa, has been selected to be shown at the Royal Institute, London.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen, Posed by Elizabeth Dickson.

Road, Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Black, Lady Gordon, her son, John, and grandson, James, and Mr. Elwood Hosmer of Drummond Street, Montreal, sailed from New York recently in the S. S. Ile de France to attend the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam, of Ottawa, their daughter, Miss Margaret Southam, and their two sons, Carrell and Hamilton Southam, are leaving shortly for Florida, where they will spend six weeks.

Mr. W. R. G. Holt of Montreal, entertained a house party at his residence at St. Margaret recently. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Paul of Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Munro Kerr and Mr. and Mrs. Ian Gow, of London, England, and Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Tremaine Hazen, of Westmount, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Eleanor, to Mr. Milan Bertrand Williams, of Toronto, son of the late Arthur Badley Williams, and of Mrs. Williams of Montreal, the marriage to take place quietly the latter part of February.

Mrs. T. C. Bate is again in Atlantic City.

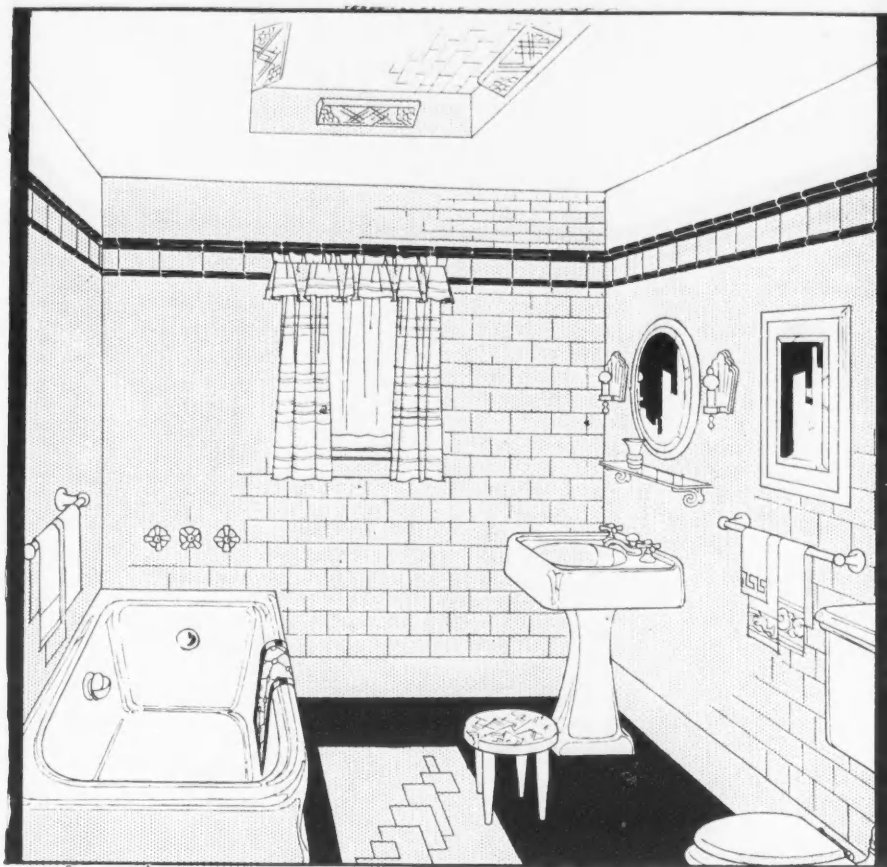
Mrs. Ernest Ross of Quebec and her two children are spending some time at Shediac, N. B.

Major-General A. C. I. McNaughton and Mrs. McNaughton of Ottawa, have been recently in Montreal, guests at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Hugh Dobson, of Montreal, with her son William, sailed on Thursday of last week in the S. S. Lapland for the West Indies. They will return in March.

Mrs. John Floyd Knox, of Montreal, formerly Miss Lucille Prieur, received for the first time on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Stewart, Lansdowne avenue, Westmount. The bride wore a gown of American beauty chiffon velvet and was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Prieur. Tulips and other spring flowers, decorated the tea table, where the Hon. Mrs. Shuttleworth King, Mrs. F. S. B. Howard presided, assisted by Mrs. H. Collette and Mrs. Gustave Martin. Mrs. W. E. Mowat, Mrs. Peralta Doniphan, Mrs. Malcolm Macaulay and Miss Tanguay.

The Bishop of Ottawa and Mrs. Roper were at home at the See House, Ottawa, early last week in honor of the Rev. H. Bedford Jones, D.D., and Mrs. Bedford-Jones, who arrived recently in Ottawa to take up residence there. Dr. and Mrs. Bedford-Jones received with Bishop and Mrs. Roper in the drawing-room. In the dining room Mrs. J. F. Gorman, Mrs. E. F. Salmon and Mrs. A. H. Whalley presided over the dainty tea table, which was done with a large silver chandelier with tall royal blue tapers. There were smaller silver candlesticks at the corners, and vases of daffodils and freesias between. Daffodils and freesias were also used in the drawing room. Assisting in the tea room were the Misses Marguerite and Beatrice Bedford-Jones, the Misses Irene and Hilda Salmon and Miss Kathleen Snowdon. The guests were the Anglican clergy of the city with their wives and daughters, amongst those present being the Rev. Canon and



Pale Green as Undine's Bathing Pool

## A Colored Bathroom

A BATH of pale green porcelain will lend interest to any bathroom, and is an excuse for a really delightful setting, as in the case of the bathroom of our sketch. Its green porcelain fittings are set off by pale primrose tiled walls and black floor, on which is a colorful rug that echoes the note of the gay striped curtains. Allow six weeks for delivery of "color to order plumbingware".

Mirror in the sketch \$5.00 & \$7.00  
Stool with paroloid top 17.00

Bath ..... \$130.00  
Pedestal Basin with fittings 67.20  
Toilet ..... 96.00

### In Green and Blue

Towel rails, 18, 24 and 30 inch, \$2.25, \$2.85, \$3.50.  
Soap dishes, \$1.45, \$1.75.  
Glass holders, \$1.45.  
Combination glass and tooth brush holder, \$1.75.  
Wall cabinets, with mirror door and three glass shelves, \$14.00.

Shower curtains, various patterns and colors, \$7.00 to \$18.00.  
Double robe hooks, \$1.25.  
Paper holders, \$1.25.  
Rubber suction soap dishes for use inside the bath tub, (see sketch), \$1.35.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO CANADA

Mrs. A. H. Whalley, Rev. Canon J. F. and Mrs. Gorman, Rev. E. F. and Mrs. Salmon, Rev. Canon and Mrs. R. Jefferson, Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Lindsay, Rev. H. P. and Mrs. Wimberley, Rev. R. and Mrs. Turley, Rev. C. G. and Mrs. Hepburn, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Dixon, Rev. G. P. and Mrs. Wollcombe, Rev. Canon W. A. Read, Miss Phoebe Read, Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Weary, Rev. Herbert and Mrs. Brown, Rev. W. E. and Mrs. Morgan, Rev. W. H. E. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Dorothy Johnston, Rev. Canon Smith, Rev. Geoffrey May, Rev. John and Mrs. Fisher, Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Scamlebury, Rev. T. G. and Mrs. Aker, Mrs. T. J. Stiles, Miss Edith Bogert, Miss Annie Low, Mrs. A. W. MacKay, Mrs. L. I. Ferguson, Mrs. H. Steacy, Mrs. E. J. Peck, Rev. W. Allan, Rev. Serson Clark, Rev. Allan Gardner, Rev. Cecil Roach, Rev. Harold Myers and Rev. T. Aborn.

On Thursday evening, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sayre entertained at bridge in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McLeod of Toronto. The enjoyable function took place at the residence of the host and hostess in Rothsay, the latter a sister of Mrs. McLeod. The drawing room was attractive with decorations of fragrant Spring flowers and cards were played at seven tables. A delicious supper was served at eleven o'clock. The guests were, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Keator, Mr. and Mrs. John Belyen, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. William Vassie, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. McLean, Mrs. Malcolm MacKay, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Harriet Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lewin, Mr. Frederick R. Crosby and Mr. Don Skinner.

Mrs. R. H. Anderson of Chatham, N.B., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Leslie Peters and Mr. Peters. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Anderson was the guest of honor at a small bridge party at which Mrs. John E. Moore was the hostess. Prizes were won by Mrs. G. Watmore Merritt and Mrs. Anderson.

General F. W. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Saint John, N.B., were host and hostess at an enjoyable bridge on Monday evening when cards were played at three tables. The guests were Senator W. E. Foster and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mackay, Mrs. William Pugsley, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. Busby, and Mrs. Wells of Ottawa.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 30th January at St. Matthews Church, Hamilton, a quiet wedding of considerable interest was solemnized when Miss Margaret Nixon Davis of The Hermitage, Cayuga, was united in marriage to Frederick Barber Goodwillie, K.C., of Melfort, Sask., by the Rev. W. E. White, M.A., Rector of the Church and brother-in-law of the bride. The Church was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants. The bride, gowned in a handsome dress of coral lace with hat and shoes to match, entered the Church accompanied by her nephew, Dr. John A. A. Harcourt of Toronto,

and her Matron of Honour, Mrs. Humphrey Colquhoun, also of Toronto. Mrs. Colquhoun wore a beautiful pale yellow chiffon gown with hat and shoes of the same delicate shade. The groom was attended by Mr. J. P. Bell of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Hamilton. During the signing of the register Mrs. MacCallum of Winona sang "The Crown" and was accompanied by the Organist, Mr. James Hardman, who also played before the ceremony. A reception in the adjoining rectory followed the ceremony. Mrs. Harcourt, the bride's sister, received with the bride party. Among the relatives and close friends present were Mrs. Harcourt, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. A. Harcourt, Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. L. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. P. Forsyth, Miss Florence Davis, Miss Minnie Davis, Mrs. Appleby, Mr. and Mrs. Stinson Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dalley, the Misses Musson of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Davis, Judge and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke, Mrs. John A. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Colter, Dr. and Mrs. M. Billings, Mr. Rodger Billings of Cayuga; Mrs. F. Kent, Chesley; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sutherland, Hagersville; Mr. Miller Lash, Mrs. Humphrey Colquhoun, Mr. Kenneth Lash, Mr. and Mrs. John Lash, Miss Gow, Miss Janet Gow, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harcourt, Miss Henriette Jardine, Miss Musson, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mr. John Jarvis, Mrs. Charles Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. MacLennan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kohler, Mrs. Alexander Primrose, Mrs. Ambrose Goodman, of Toronto; Mrs. Donald MacPhail, Kingston; Mr. C. W. M. Barnum, New York; Miss Hatton, Guelph; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Young, Oakville, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. E.

est Davis, Oshawa; Mrs. Wilson, Dundas. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwillie left for New York and other points east on their return will reside at The Hermitage, Cayuga.

Mrs. David Robertson and the Misses Robertson of Rothsay, N.B., left on Monday for Charleston, North Carolina, to spend the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. Albert J. Gregory, Acadia Grove, Fredericton, N.B., is spending the winter in Toronto, having taken an apartment at the Alexandria.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Moore, V.D., officer commanding Mississauga Horse, and Mrs. Moore entertained at dinner in the Yellow room, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, before the Mississauga Horse dance on Friday night of last week. The table was attractively done with Spring flowers and violets laid on the lace cloth. The guests included, Brig.-General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Col. and Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons, Col. and Mrs. Rhoades, Col. Beverly Brown, Col. and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., Major and Mrs. George Teifer, Col. W. R. Patterson, Col. and Mrs. Douglas Bowle, Col. T. L. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Beardmore, Col. and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross and Mrs. Samuel Beckett.

Mrs. H. C. F. Mockridge, before her marriage Miss Betty Ewart, received on Friday afternoon of last week for the first time at her apartment on Lansdale Road. Mrs. Mockridge wore a sweet frock of rose beige with embroidered bodice in color. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and lilies. Her mother, Mrs. J. H. Ewart, was gowned in beige lace and georgette with hat of beige lace and carried red roses and violets. Mrs. Britton Osler and Miss Mowat presided at the pretty tea table, done with mauve and yellow tulips and yellow candles. Mrs. T. D. Delamere, matron of honor at Mrs. Mockridge's marriage, wore her gown of green georgette and Miss Ellen Crooks, a bridesmaid, wore the same. Mrs. Edward McPherson and Miss Cecily Larratt Smith assisted at this pretty reception.

Mr. Cecil Merritt of Vancouver, was the week-end guest of Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt in Toronto.

Mrs. J. W. Strader of Ottawa is a visitor in Toronto, guest of her parents, the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature and Mrs. Black, at the Parliament Buildings.

Sir William and Lady Clark, Miss Frances Clark and Miss Ursula Darwin are again in Ottawa after two weeks spent in Western Ontario.

Miss Pauline David, of Montreal, spent a few days in Quebec last week, guest of her sister Mrs. Paul Rainville, of the Chateau St. Louis.

Lady Drummond, of Montreal, sailed on February 4 in the S. S. Empress of Scotland to go on the Mediterranean Cruise with the Misses Helen and Lesley Drummond, who will meet her at Naples.



MISS HELEN SMART  
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smart, whose coming-out dance was a charming event at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club. Miss Smart will be presented at Their Excellencies' Drawing Room.





# SATURDAY NIGHT

## FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 9, 1929

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## What is Newsprint Coming to?

Economic Considerations Imperatively Demand Continued Operation of Canadian Mills at Almost Any Cost Even at Relatively Small Capacity and Low Prices for Product

By "DIGESTER"

THE fortunes of the Canadian newsprint industry are a matter of the greatest and gravest national importance—for many reasons and on many grounds.

First of all, the investment in the industry is of stupendous magnitude. It runs into many hundreds of millions of dollars—quite possibly, three-quarters of a billion dollars.

In the second place, newsprint is the principal product of our forest resources, with the adequate development and proper conservation of which our national well-being is so largely interwoven.

But beyond these considerations, of prime importance though they are, the fortunes of the newsprint industry are a matter of vital national concern by reason of the position that that industry has come to occupy in relation to the communal life of the country. Probably the majority of people either do not mentally visualize that position at all, or realize it very inadequately. But, as a simple matter of fact, it has come to be a factor of huge significance in the proper upbuilding of this country of vast spaces and relatively sparse population. Particularly is this true of the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In both these provinces, one can think of town after town and community after community that are dependent not merely for their prosperity, but for their very existence, on the great industry that is in such straits today. This is no exaggeration—it is a plain statement of plain fact.

Some of such municipalities are what is known as "close towns," that is to say, within the limits of the newsprint company's concessions, the municipality centres entirely around the industry, and the operating company owns the hotels, houses and the rest of it. In others, the newsprint industry is of such paramount importance to the municipality that if it were subtracted therefrom, only the veriest shell would remain. In others, again, the newsprint industry is of such paramount importance to the employment in the municipality and consequently for the major part of the progress and prosperity it has attained.

Now, it is not part of the purpose of this article to give an exhaustive list of the municipalities in whose growth and development the newsprint industry has played so vital and dominant a part. Some such may be found in six of the nine provinces of Canada. But in the two central provinces they are especially numerous. Hence a brief reference to some of the more outstanding of them in those provinces may not be without pertinence.

To take Ontario first:—Iroquois Falls, where the chief mill of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., the largest newsprint company operating in Ontario, with a total capacity of all its mills of not far short of 700,000 tons of newsprint per annum (this company having the second largest output in the Dominion), is located, is a close town entirely. It has been laid out with a perfection of arrangement and taste that almost baffles description. All its activities centre around the mill. Social and communal life here is probably on a higher plane than in any other town of a few thousand population in the country. Those who dwell within its borders find their lot cast in an exceedingly pleasant place, and, if anyone imagines that "all the luxuries of the season" (and out of season) are unknown in a place so isolated from the large centres of population, let him (if he is lucky enough to be able to do so) become a guest of one of the "high-ups" in this mill community, and his mind will soon be disabused on the point. Iroquois Falls is highly fortunate in being something of the apple of the Abitibi Company's eye, so to speak, and hence it has been, to a large extent, exempt from the depression that has recently been experienced by other towns dependent on the newsprint industry.

Espanola, where another mill of the Abitibi Company is located, is another close town. Here the mill was lately

shut down altogether for a time, with the result that the inhabitants were largely subsistent on money sent them from wage-earners who had found work elsewhere. Sturgeon Falls and Sault Ste. Marie, at both of which places the Abitibi Company operates newsprint mills are somewhat differently circumstanced, inasmuch as they possess other sizeable industries—particularly Sault Ste. Marie, where the steel industry, happily, took on an added briskness just as the newsprint industry became most depressed. However, until quite lately, at any rate, only two newsprint machines, out of four, were running.

Kapuskasing, where the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Ltd., has recently completed a splendid new mill, with a hydro-electric plant to provide the requisite electrical energy at Smoky Falls, some twenty miles distant, is another town that is entirely dependent on the newsprint mill for its subsistence. Kenora, where the Kenora Paper Mills, Ltd., is located, is largely dependent on newsprint for its daily bread, but not entirely so, as it possesses other industries, such as lumbering, and, in addition, is by way of being something of a summer resort. Fort William and Port Arthur have fairly diversified industries, but still the newsprint mills operated at the former town by the Abitibi Company and the Great Lakes Paper Company, Ltd., respectively, are indispensable to the prosperity of the twin cities.

In the Province of Quebec, where the majority of newsprint mills are located, the industry looms even larger in Grand'Mere, where the Laurentide Company mill of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation is situated, is of long standing and wide renown as a community town. It is most artistically laid out and offers to its residents pretty nearly every attraction that great natural beauty, aided by the architect and landscape gardener can furnish. Around the big newsprint mill the life of the whole place revolves. Shawinigan Falls and Cap de la Madeleine, where the Belgo division and the St. Maurice division of the corporation just named operate mills, do not look on newsprint as their life-blood, so to speak, to the same extent, but both of these places would suffer a great calamity if the mills mentioned were shut down.

Dolbeau, where is located the large mill of the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, Ltd., is entirely a newsprint mill town, as is Donnacona, where the even larger mill of the Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd., operates. The four mills of Price Bros. and Company, Ltd., (Continued on next page)

## The Western Outlook for 1929

All Factors Point to Period of Sound Expansion—Greater Markets Attract Industries in Increasing Numbers—British Columbia's Remarkable Post-War Growth and Future

By J. SWEETING, Industrial Agent, C. P. R. Western Lines

THE proposals which are already tabulated would appear to ensure an active year in Western industrial expansion for 1929. Whilst the long fall of last year enabled building operations to continue into the end of November without climatic interference, it also enabled prospective industries to proceed with more detailed examination of western locations for this year's construction. Notwithstanding the fact that existing industries during last year carried out extensions of manufacturing plants to take care of increased business, there is mapped out a program for new industries throughout the West which should largely exceed in value the 1928 figures. From the point of view of expanding trade this would appear to be a reasonable stand to take. There is not, so far as can be seen, any obstacle to the continuance of present development, but more reason to believe that capital expansion in western business propositions is available and willing to assist in taking care of necessary demands.

It has before been pointed out that the West is beginning to provide a market of considerable proportions for its local industries, and to the extent that plants already operating in the West are expanding by building branch plants in other western cities, instead of shipping from one point. It seems advisable to take up the slack and cover more thoroughly territorial requirements. There is no suggestion that the movement is unduly competitive and it is largely the result of new business accruing to manufacturers who have been operating in the West for many years, but it is bringing outside interests who are looking into the advantages, in many industries, that the western field is opening up, and undoubtedly, ultimately, will enlarge very considerably the variety of articles that can be manufactured in the West, in comparison with the present somewhat restricted list of products.

The latest Dominion statistics for the year 1926 show there were 3,654 manufacturing plants in the four western provinces, producing various classes of merchandise, valued at over five hundred million dollars, and coming within reasonable distance of the value of agricultural products, which in the same year, 1926, amounted to a little more than eight hundred million dollars. Expansion has been noticeable during the last two years and figures in both cases no doubt will be larger in 1928. Whilst the value production is necessarily largest in the manufacturing of meat and grain products in the prairie provinces, and in lumber manufacture in the Coast Province, yet industries producing iron and steel electrical products, clothing, sheet metal, paints and pigments, furniture upholstery, sewer pipe, clay products, non-metallic mineral products, etc., are becoming factors in building up the total value of western manufactured articles.

The predominantly satisfactory financial position in which most of the western cities and towns are to-day, is

### POWER CORPORATION STILL ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
On your recommendation, I bought Power Corporation of Canada common stock when it was selling at 77 and have to thank you for a very nice profit. What do you think of it now? Is it still a good buy? What has caused this recent sudden jump?

—W.T. Westmount, Que.

Presumably it is due to the sharp rise in quotations on Consolidated Mining and Smelting, in which Power Corporation has substantial holdings. Although Power Corporation common has appreciated so largely since you bought, I think it is still a good buy for the long pull. The company has made remarkable progress since it started operations in 1925 and each annual report since then has



A. W. AUSTIN

President of the Dominion Bank, who in presenting the annual report to the meeting of shareholders took the opportunity to warn against undue optimism, and speculation which would endanger the business structure in the future. Cheaper money, in Mr. Austin's opinion, is inevitable.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

revealed a material advance in earnings and general balance sheet position.

Power Corporation was formed as a holding company for electric light and power companies and also to finance, construct, operate and manage public utility properties. Among the public utilities in which it holds a substantial interest are Canadian Northern Power Corporation, British Columbia Power Corporation, Winnipeg Electric Company, Southern Canada Power Company, International Utilities Corporation, Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Consolidated Gas Company of New York, Foreign Power Securities Corporation, East Kootenay Power Company, Manitoba Power Company, Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Montreal Island Power Company, Northwestern Utilities, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Tokyo Electric Light Company, Atlas Light and Power Company (England), Gattineau Power Company and Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company. In addition it holds substantial amounts in government bonds, bank stocks and stocks of a number of leading Canadian industrial concerns.

Many of its holdings have appreciated very considerably in market value during the past year or so, in accordance with the increasing equity behind those securities, and this fact has naturally been reflected in quotations for Power Corporation itself. Besides earnings from its holdings, important revenues have been derived from its activities in engineering and construction, in investigating and making reports on power developments and the design and construction of hydro-electric power plants, and from its services in supervising and advising on the operations of utility companies in which it is interested.

How Power Corporation has progressed may be judged from the fact that its common stock earned nothing in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, \$1.84 in 1927 and \$5.62 in 1928. There appears every reason to believe that results for the year ending June 30 next will reveal a further material gain in earnings. At current quotations around 120—twenty-one times 1928 earnings per share of common—it is obvious that the market is discounting this expected improvement, but I do not think unjustifiably so. Of course a break in the general price level would doubtless affect Power Corporation also, but the real values behind the stock are such that I do not think there is much cause for apprehension in its case.

### INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As an old subscriber I am curious as to your views on International Nickel. At today's quotations the stock has a valuation of about one billion dollars. Putting the life of the company's mines at fifty years, which seems a long life, and to pay back the capital with 5 per cent. interest annually would require 70 million dollars annually to be paid out to the shareholders, and with a life of 100 years would require 60 millions annually. (1) Do the directors believe this can be done? (2) Has any mining company ever done this for 50 or 100 consecutive years? (3) Even if the answer is yes, would it not be better to invest in government or other good 5 per cent. bonds?

—A.A., Toronto, Ont.

To place a valuation of one billion dollars on International Nickel Company of Canada you assume a selling price of \$70 for the stock. Roughly there are 14,000,000 shares. The payment of 5 per cent. per annum (not compounded) would require \$35.00 per share, or \$50,000,000 a year. Can the company earn it?

In two to three years the combined International Nickel—Mond production could reasonably be expected to be—250,000,000 lbs. of copper, 130,000,000 lbs. of nickel. This has a valuation of \$40,000,000 for the copper at 16 cents a pound (it is now selling at over 17 cents); \$35,000,000 for the nickel. Let us not forget the gold, platinum, silver content, which can be moderately placed at \$10,000,000 a year.

We arrive at revenue of \$85,000,000 and assume costs at \$25,000,000 leaving a net profit of \$60,000,000 per year, or \$3.50 per share. This comes out almost too pat but is the result of considerable careful figuring, all of which I admit has a conjectural basis. There is allowed, however, a considerable margin of safety.

We approach the attitude of expecting a mining com-

(Continued on page 28)



WILLIAM MURRIN

Of Vancouver, recently elected President of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., to succeed George Kidd who accepted the office of Chairman of the Board. Mr. Murrin was born and educated in England and held important executive positions with London Public Utilities prior to joining the British Columbia Electric as Mechanical Superintendent in 1913.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



HON. GEORGE S. HENRY

President of the Farmers Dairy Company, which has recommended to its shareholders the sale of the company's common stock to Eastern Dairies, Ltd. Hon. Mr. Henry is Minister of Highways for Ontario.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



# What is Newsprint Coming to?

(Continued from page 25)

one of the oldest established and best known newsprint companies in Canada, and with which Donmaco is closely allied, through interlocking directorates, are located at Rimouski, Kenogami, Riverbend and Jonquière respectively. These are all four exclusively mill towns, each possessing a delightful community life of its own, and with newsprint and its fortunes their own are inextricably interwoven.

Newsprint may not mean absolutely everything to Three Rivers—but it means a whale of a lot. Here is located the principal mill of the Canadian International Paper Company, Ltd., that of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., and that of Wayagamack News, Ltd., owned and operated by the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., in addition to which it is contiguous to other newsprint mills, such as that of the St. Maurice division of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation.

Port Alfred, the scene of operations of the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, is solely a newsprint mill town, the employees here numbering over 900.

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As has been said, no attempt is made here to compile any exhaustive list of the municipalities in Ontario and Quebec to which the newsprint industry means so much—and, in some cases, everything. All that it is essayed to do is to indicate what may be called some of the "high spots." But enough has possibly been said to give some idea, however inadequate, of the tremendous importance to the two provinces named—as, indeed, viewing the matter in any sort of just and proper perspective, to the country at large—of the fortunes of this leader among our manufacturing industries, from the standpoint of industrial and social economies.

On the human side of the question, it is necessary to say something further. The crisis in the industry has been big with meaning for the operators, and big with meaning for the investing public. But to the employees in the mills it has seemed fraught with a quite peculiar menace, as anyone who knows anything of our newsprint mill towns cannot have failed to realize.

By the thousands, these people have found themselves—and, in many cases, after long years of service—threatened, through no fault of their own, with expulsion from the only form of employment at which they are adept. It is impossible to measure the anguish of soul that has been suffered, these many months now, by the bread-winners of families, located for many years in the same mill town, who are suddenly confronted with the possible loss of their jobs. And not only of their jobs, but of the homes that have been built up with such pride and care, and of those social contacts that add zest and savor to workaday life. They are literally appalled at the prospect of being forced to move away from the town, possibly of their birth, but anyhow of their long residence, and being constrained to start life anew and learn the very rudiments of some other sphere of activity.

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Probably most people will agree that, alike on the broad grounds of industrial economies and on humanitarian grounds, such a calamity as anything like a widespread shut-down of newsprint mills should be averted, if it is humanly possible to avert it. How can it be averted? The consideration of such a question should, at any rate, be a more profitable task than crying over spilt milk or throwing stones at (possibly swelled?) financial heads. Let us look a little more closely into the matter.

What, for example, is the meaning of a mill being shut down tight? Well, of course, the plant depreciates rapidly—a newsprint plant probably, more quickly than the buildings and machinery (the latter, at any rate) of most other manufacturing establishments.

Then there is the inevitable dispersion of personnel, with the exception of a kind of skeleton force mainly employed to clean up the dust (of various kinds) which very speedily accumulates in an empty plant.

Again, there is the inescapable cost in overhead of keeping a mill shut down. With regard to many of our newsprint mills, this must amount to a huge sum unless one's reading of the capitalization and so forth of most of our leading newsprint companies is quite singularly fallacious. Further, it must be remarked that all moneys spent under this head, and in this direction, in the case of a shut-down plant might just as well be thrown into the gutter, for all the good that accrues from them, as being utterly unproductive.

On the other hand, what would it cost, in excess of the heavy burden inseparable from keeping a mill shut

down tight, to run the same mill at (say) fifty per cent. capacity, keeping on the full complement of its workers and letting half of them work one week, and the other half the next? The actual excess cost would, of course, be a matter for accountants to determine. But one is assured by men intimately associated with the industry that it would be relatively small. That, anyhow, is assuming that no straight agreement is reached, as between the Canadian operators strictly so-called, and their chief competitors, with such large extraneous interests, as to price. Admittedly, such a course as just tentatively adumbrated would be but an expedient at the best; and an expedient many most intimately concerned would not relish—not by a jugfull. Occasionally, however, it is borne in upon one that the adage, "Needs must when the devil drives," derives its sanctions as much from its horse-sense as it does from its antiquity.

Moreover, one cannot altogether rid oneself of the feeling—though one hates like the mischief to entertain it—that it is not wholly beyond the limits of possibility that the extensive shutting down of mills and curtailment of operations that have been going on may have been largely in the nature of a gesture—well-meant, no doubt, but not so obligatory, in the circumstances, as it has been made to appear. There may be nothing in this notion, but it is one which has certainly found expression among the ranks of the *cognoscenti* or the would-be-thought-to-be *cognoscenti*.

\*

The fundamental reason for the present impasse is, of course, to be found in the over-expansion of the industry. For such over-expansion, the responsibility, as the present writer has sought, in previous articles, to make plain, lies at the doors of the provincial government, as well as at those of the operators, the "mergers" and the rest of them who have allowed their "vaulting ambition to o'erleap itself."

But the crisis was accentuated by the \$51 per ton (or thereabouts) contract entered into by the International Company, with Mr. W. R. Hearst. In this connection, it may be remarked, in passing, that the interests of the International Company, with its other affiliations, are not necessarily identical with—and, in point of fact, may be widely divergent from—those of the Canadian producers more strictly so-called. Even here, however, it can be remarked with truth that even among those whom one would put in the latter category, there has often been observable too large a tincture of non-Canadian influence. That fact, one is told, has caused, and is likely increasingly to cause, Canadian sentiment within the industry to sit up and take notice.

It has been the aim of the conferees representing what we have termed the Canadian producers "strictly so-called," to establish (as one is given to understand) a price of something like \$55.50 per ton for newsprint. The conferees have been innumerable, extending over the best part of half a year. So far as the outside world knows, the results have been negligible hitherto. The mountains have been in labor and not even the ridiculous little mouse has, down to the moment of writing, been brought forth. Still, as we are dwellers in time and space, and not in eternity and infinity, it is just possible that the conferees—for one understands another conference, one in a long succession of conferences, is on—may have evolved something (if only a cryptic "announcement") by the time these lines are in print.

Naturally, Mr. Hearst, if he has made a contract with Mr. Graustein, of International, for \$51 or thereabouts per ton, would not want to have to pay another \$4.50, even if the Canadian mills had to be slaughtered, like lambs, to make a New York publisher's holiday. But one has a sort of a kind of an idea that all the winning cards in this game are not necessarily held on the other side of the international boundary line.

\*

What, for instance, would happen, should negotiations, looking to price stabilization at a figure such as \$55.50, at which it would be just possible for practically all Canadian mills to produce at a profit, were to fall through finally, how about Canadian mills going full steam ahead at capacity and selling newsprint at \$45? How long would some folks care to "stand the gaff", at that rate? As was pointed out just now the expense of keeping a mill shut down must be very large in any case. The extra expense of running at full blast—for a time—might be the cheapest course in the long run, with the possibility of highly interesting developments thrown in for good measure! However, one can scarcely think that this idea has escaped the percussive imaginations of our Moguls, unless, indeed, there is

some Svengali, or Pied Piper of Hamelin, or some Gazook of that kind sapping their powers of independent thought.

But it is difficult to believe that matters should be suffered to reach such a pitch as this. The well-being of the Canadian newsprint mills, properly so called, is in dire jeopardy. But there are yet powerful arguments that can be employed on this side of the line to save them. One can think, for example, of the many highly persuasive arguments that a combination of our governments, federal and provincial, and of utility interests, whether publicly or privately owned, that export the energy that keeps so many and such varied industrial wheels in the United States revolving, could employ in such a manner as to make

those who appear to want to do our Canadian mills in see reason.

Our own Moguls, by the way, have, up to date, been long on deliberation, but not equally strong on leadership! Canadians, being, in the main, folks of robust good sense, are not ardently desirous of seeing the fable of the Kilkenny cats brought right up-to-date in the realm of newsprint. They don't want to see the fox who pays no dividends step in and devour the remains with little or no expense to himself! Is such to be the fate of our newsprint industry? May heaven forbid! But, oh, for leadership in the industry! It looks around, and appeals to the great shades of the late Sir William Price and the late Mr. F. H. Anson for a solution. Were these great natural leaders still with us, the Gordian knot would have been cut long since—and cut right quickly—to the enduring benefit of Canada and of the industry whose best interests they served so faithfully and well.

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#### New Issue

80,000 Shares

## Canadian Investors Corporation, Limited

NO-PAR VALUE CAPITAL STOCK

Transfer Agent: National Trust Company, Limited

Registrar: The Royal Trust Company

#### CAPITALIZATION

Capital Stock, no-par value	Authorized 400,000 Shares	To be Issued 80,000 Shares*
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\*In the event of subscriptions being received in excess of this amount, the right is reserved to issue all or part of the remaining authorized shares to net the Corporation \$25 a share and to be sold to investors at \$26.50 a share.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors is, with one exception, composed entirely of executives of McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, and consists of—

#### D. I. McLEOD,

Director, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited,  
Canada Paving & Supply Co., Limited,  
Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Limited,  
P. T. Legare Co., Limited,  
A. J. Freeman, Limited,  
The Robert Mitchell Co., Limited.

#### LT.-COL. J. GORDON WEIR, D.S.O., M.C.,

Director, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited,  
Photo Engravers & Electrotypers, Limited,  
Stanford's, Limited.

#### M. J. PATTON, M.A.,

Financial Economist, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited,  
Formerly, Tariff Adviser to the Minister of Finance, Canada, and  
prior to that  
Economic Adviser, Commission of Conservation, Canada, and  
Economic Adviser, Natural Resources Intelligence Service,  
Canada.

#### W. E. YOUNG,

Director, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited,  
British Northwestern Fire Insurance Co.,  
Canada Vinegars, Limited,  
Gosse Packing Co., Limited.

#### J. H. RATCLIFFE,

Director, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited,  
Hayes Wheels & Forgings, Limited,  
Vice-President, Humberstone Shoe Co., Limited,  
Director, Hunt's Limited,  
Photo Engravers & Electrotypers, Limited,  
Seaman Kent Co., Limited.

#### E. P. TAYLOR, B.Sc.,

Director, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited.

#### W. KASPAR FRASER, K.C.,

of Fraser & Beatty, Barristers-at-Law.

**Organization:** Canadian Investors Corporation, Limited, has been formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario as an investment corporation of the management type with broad powers to buy, sell, trade in, pledge and hold securities of any kind, to invest money at interest, to participate in enterprises, syndicates and underwritings, to engage in activities kindred and subservient thereto, and to exercise such other of its charter powers as its board of directors may from time to time determine. It is designed to obtain for the holders of its securities the benefits of experienced investment management and constant supervision of their funds, and to afford participation in a diversification of selected securities and in underwritings.

**Initial Capital:** The corporation will commence business with at least \$2,000,000 in cash, representing the proceeds of the sale of 80,000 shares of its capital stock to McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, at \$25 per share. Of these 80,000 shares, 4,000 shares are being purchased for \$100,000 cash by McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, for its own account. As McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, will pay all expenses in connection with incorporation and organization, and the issue and distribution of this stock, the above sum of \$2,000,000 will be net to the corporation.

**Management:** The corporation has entered into a management contract with McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, as manager, whereby the manager will receive no compensation unless the corporation's net profits in any year exceed 7% of the issued capital and surplus. In that event the manager is entitled to receive up to 20% of the entire net profits, but in no case shall the compensation received by the manager reduce the net profits to an amount less than 7% of the issued capital and surplus. The requirement for the annual earning of the net profits of 7% shall be cumulative; that is, should the said 7% be not earned in any year, the deficiency is, for the purpose of determining the compensation of the manager, to be deducted in computing the net profits of succeeding years.

**Operating Provisions:** The charter or the management contract contain provisions to the following effect:

1. The board of directors is empowered to set up reasonable reserves.
2. All financial transactions shall during the currency of the management contract be carried out through the manager unless the manager elects otherwise.
3. Provision is made for continuity in the management of the corporation through the qualifications required for directors.
4. The corporation may issue additional authorized shares from time to time for such consideration as may be fixed by the board of directors, provided that the corporation shall receive not less than \$25 per share in money or other consideration as defined.
5. The management contract may be terminated by a vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding stock should the fair value of the net assets at the end of any fiscal year be less than \$25 for each share outstanding. Unless terminated under provisions made in that behalf, the contract shall continue until December 31st, 1939, and automatically thereafter for five-year periods unless terminated by either party giving six months' written notice to that effect.

The corporation may issue bonds, debentures or other securities in the discretion of the board of directors.

It is contemplated that the manager will deal freely with the corporation, but in any transaction between them McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, will accept the responsibility of the fairness of the transaction.

The corporation will not take over any securities now owned by McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited.

The auditors of the corporation will be Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., and its counsel, Messrs. Fraser & Beatty.

The foregoing is subject to the more complete statements contained in the charter and the management contract, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned upon request.

Price: \$26.50 Per Share

Application will be made in due course to list this stock on either the listed or the unlisted section of a recognized stock exchange.

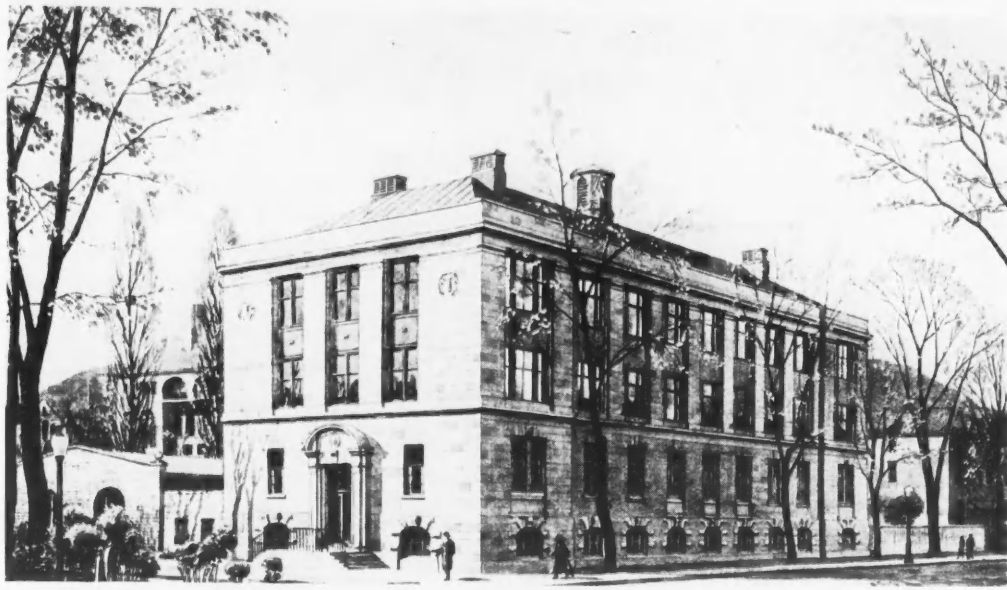
This stock is offered subject to allotment or prior sale and in all respects when, as and if issued and accepted by or subject to approval of counsel. The right is reserved to reject any and all subscriptions in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount applied for, and to close the subscription books at any time without notice.

## McLeod, Young, Weir & Company, Limited

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TO AID SOLUTION OF NEWSPRINT PROBLEMS

The new Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, established at a cost of \$500,000 at McGill University, Montreal, by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, which was recently formally opened by His Excellency Viscount Willingdon. The equipment includes a complete experimental paper mill to produce actual paper from raw pulpwood, including all the different processes together with the necessary laboratory machinery and appliances for carrying on industrial and scientific research for the paper industry. It is one of the first institutions of its kind in which a government, a university and an industry have pooled their interests for the purpose of furthering scientific investigation.

## 'Orphanitis' or Bigger Dividends

Well Meaning "Ploughing Back of Profits" Often Has Ultimate Reverse Effect—Shareholders and Potential Investors Entitled to Full and Accurate Information Concerning Companies—Hidden Assets and Earnings

IN discussing the management of corporations whose stocks are regarded as standard investment issues, and which mislead investor and stockholder with over-conservative reports, it must be admitted, in fairness to them, that their motives are of the highest. There is a vast gulf between deliberate overstatement and understatement. By hiding earnings and assets in good times, dividends in bad times are made more certain; and this benefits those stockholders who hold on to their stock permanently.

The trouble is that few investors are permanent ones. There may be a right time to sell any investment security, and the only means that the average stockholder has for judging what this time is, is provided by the annual report.

Directors and executives of corporations, if they are honest and able, take natural and just pride in placing their stock in that select group of so-called investment issues. To do this they must build up surplus and reserves, strengthen working capital and reduce or eliminate funded and floating debts. At the same time they must keep the average stockholder satisfied that he is getting a fair dividend return. Managers and directors therefore, in profitable periods, points out Arundel Cotter in Barron's Weekly, are placed on the horns of a dilemma, and their simplest solution is to hide profits and assets.

\*

Again, many corporation managements are afflicted with what the late C. W. Barron once referred to as "orphanitis".

They can see only the widows and the orphans among their stockholders, and they realize that some day their own widows and orphans will depend to a greater or lesser extent on proceeds from the stock for their income. Therefore, they set about making the stock as strong as a bond, disregarding the rights of present stockholders, not widows or orphans, to a reasonable return on their investment.

It was to this policy more than to

any other single factor that the difficulties which the steel trade faced in recent years was due. The steel makers, following example of United States Steel Corp., adopted a niggardly policy toward their stockholders and plowed money back into plant, steadily increasing capacity. Had more been disbursed to stockholders and less put into plant, production would have been more in line with consumption in past several years and steel prices consequently would have been on more profitable level.

Directors of many corporations seem to entertain a positive dread of distributing more than comparatively small percentage of profits in dividends. It is a common thing for them and for commentators to refer, when dividends are increased, to "generosity" of the board. Of course, the word is ridiculous in the connection. The money belongs to stockholders, and too often is not paid out to them as early as it should be.

But this is not discussion of rights of stockholders to larger dividends. The point is that, to avoid payment of dividends, for which stockholders might clamor if the earnings of some companies were known, directors and management conceal from stockholders facts that would throw definite light on earning power of companies concerned.

It would be a good thing if every director and executive of a successful corporation would put himself in the place of the average stockholder, then ask himself this question:

"Would I hold as much of the stock as I do were my information limited to what is contained in the annual or other reports?"

If he can answer this question honestly in the affirmative, then it is a safe assumption that stockholders have all the information necessary.

While this discussion has been confined primarily to rights of the stockholder to adequate information, it should be interjected that the public at large, the potential stockholders, have as much right to correct information as the stockholder of a given company. The doctrine of caveat emptor is obsolete. The buyer

of any commodity today has as much right to complete information as the seller. Just as soon as a corporation seeks public investment, public capital, by offering its securities on the Exchanges, it gives the public the right to inquire fully into its affairs.

And it owes to the holder of a single share a duty just as real as to the owner of 10,000 shares.

There is no democracy so genuine, so sweeping, so constructive as the democracy of investment.

\*

Recently I called on a director of a large corporation to get either confirmation or denial of reports that were causing unusual activity in the company's stock. He refused utterly to discuss the subject, saying the company made a report once a year — had agreed to do this, and no more. The following conversation ensued:

"You consider yourself a trustee for your stockholders?"

"Certainly."

"And you think you are fulfilling that trust when you deny them information that vitally affects the value of the stock?"

"They will get information in their next annual report."

"True. But that report will appear late next June. Long before that time, most of your stockholders unaware of the facts may have sold. If the reports are true, they will be sacrificing their stock. Though not in a legal sense, they will have been robbed."

"Do you accuse me and my fellow directors of any intent to rob our stockholders?" thundered the director, purpling.

"Not for an instant. I am convinced that you and your fellow directors are honorable men. But if these reports are true, the knowledge is not confined to yourselves. There are your clerks, your lawyers and their clerks, and the friends of all these. Then there are the other contracting parties, their lawyers, clerks, etc. Several hundred people would know. And they stand in no fiduciary capacity to your stockholders. They would betray no trust in taking advantage of their knowledge. The responsibility for any loss to your stockholders must lie at your door, and at your door alone, though you profit neither directly nor indirectly."

"Equally, if these reports are untrue, you have a duty to the investing public to squelch false rumors." The director in question, elderly, dignified, a bit of a reactionary and averse to publicity nevertheless was insufficiently broad-minded to see and to admit the force of the argument. He answered the question.

\*

In conclusion, let us return to the matter of accurate and complete reports, depicting truly to stockholders the earnings and financial strength of the company.

The writer believes the country least governed is usually best governed, and therefore hesitates to suggest any additions to statute books, already cluttered up with unnecessary laws. But unless corporation managements voluntarily present real reports to the public, sooner or later public demand will force upon them a universal system of reporting, such as is now in force in respect to railroads.

Nor should they rely too much on the technical difficulties, which can, and, if necessary, will be overcome. After all, there is only one real measure of what any corporation earns, be it public utility, mine or manufacturing plant — the true

# THE DOMINION BANK



Head Office, Toronto

The Statement of the Bank for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1928, shows continued expansion.

Deposits increased by \$6,600,000  
Immediately Available  
Assets increased by 7,700,000  
Total Assets increased by 11,000,000

## Fifty-eighth Annual Statement

The Fifty-eighth Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Head Office in Toronto, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1929, at which the following statement of the Profit and Loss Account and the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank as on December 31st, 1928, was presented:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1927.....	\$ 120,524 45
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits and making full provision for all doubtful assets .....	1,408,088 12
	\$1,528,612 57
Which amount has been disposed of as follows:	
Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent. per annum.....	\$720,000 00
Bonus, one per cent. ....	60,000 00
Total distribution to Shareholders of Thirteen per cent. for the year .....	\$780,000 00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	50,000 00
Dominion and Provincial Government Taxation.....	176,335 85
Written off Bank Premises.....	250,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	272,286 72
	\$1,528,612 57

## GENERAL STATEMENT

31st DECEMBER, 1928

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 6,000,000 00
Reserve Fund .....	\$ 8,000,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	272,286 72
Dividend No. 185, payable 2nd January, 1929.....	180,000 00
Bonus, one per cent., payable 2nd January, 1929.....	60,000 00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	3,381 00
	\$8,515,667 72
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders .....	\$14,515,667 72
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$ 8,207,237 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$25,877,880 77
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date .....	89,462,706 41
	\$115,340,587 18
Advances under the Finance Act.....	2,000,000 00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	4,514,805 04
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....	2,462,794 16
Bills Payable.....	90,716 70
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	467,901 05
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	133,084,101 13
	\$2,053,378 49
	\$152,805,147 34

## ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin, current.....	\$ 1,400,601 80
Dominion Government Notes.....	10,534,537 27
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	2,300,000 00
Notes of Other Banks.....	1,140,115 00
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	232,214 66
Cheques on other Banks.....	12,068,784 31
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	4,524,080 60
	\$32,260,333 73
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	16,755,040 40
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	3,843,958 98
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	2,105,630 68
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	14,439,122 01
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	8,006,303 57
	\$77,470,389 37
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$62,667,815 21
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	1,185,810 18
Non Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	60,799 30
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	5,642,737 32
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	5,820 53
Mortgages on Real Estate sold.....	32,500 04
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	314,650 00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	213,531 90
	\$70,129,379 48
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	\$2,053,378 49
	\$152,805,147 34

A. W. AUSTIN, President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

## AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DOMINION BANK That we have audited the above Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1928, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.  
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.  
ALFRED W. COLE, C.A.  
of Macintosh, Cole & Roberts

TORONTO, JANUARY 17TH, 1929



A. L. ELLSWORTH  
Of Toronto, who was elected a Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia at the annual meeting of that institution. Mr. Ellsworth is President of the British American Oil Company, The Service Station Equipment Company, Clear Vision Pump Company, The Toronto Iron Works and other important corporations.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

value of all assets at the close of the year less the same yardstick as of a year before; to which difference would be added dividends, if any, paid from the year's profits.

## Jasper National Park

JASPER park, which is situated on the Canadian National Railways in the northern part of Alberta, has a

total area of 5,380 square miles. A great portion of this huge mountain wilderness is still unexplored. The entire region is rich in historic association.



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LONDON TORONTO

# GOLD & DROSS

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL  
(Continued from page 25)

pany to earn not only a reasonable annual dividend but also compounded interest, on account of the industry being a "destructive" one. In the case of this gigantic deposit, which, at anticipated rate of production and indicated size of the deposit (not yet delimited) should last at least 100 years. Many a sound industrial or public utility company would be delighted to see ahead 100 years a market for its product or service. I think you must remove this particular mining example from the "destructive" class and place it in the industrials.

It would be the simplest thing in the world to enter the field of conjecture again and raise points of interest and hope for the nickel-copper industry. It should be enough to refer to Consolidated Smelters, which through the advance in metallurgical practice in recent years, has turned to account by-products which now provide a greater revenue than the whole plant won in the recent past. Practical control of nickel, reasonably exercised, is of course the greatest asset any mining company ever had. Intensified demand for this metal alone, new uses (such as for rails) opens new horizons for productive capacity and profits.

I am not prepared to say what the directors believe can be done. It is impossible to predict with accuracy what the profits may be in the future.

To anyone expecting the return of capital and interest in 50 years, without the remotest chance of appreciation in the value of the security, I would unquestionably recommend Government bonds.

## CANADIAN WINERIES HAS POSSIBILITIES

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please advise if Canadian Wineries Limited is a good buy at its present price. I am told the company's prospects are excellent; what do you know about it? Is the stock an investment or speculation, and what about dividends?

—A.L.D., Hamilton, Ont.  
Canadian Wineries appears to be a reasonably attractive speculation at current levels around 11. This stock got in the bad books of investors early in its career, when, shortly after the original issue had been offered to the public at \$22 per share, the price slumped on the open market to a low of \$12, partly as a result of the poor distribution the stock was given at the time of the original offering in April, 1928, and partly owing to reports of poor operating results.

Since then the company appears to have set its house in order and the outlook for the stock seems a good deal more promising. The company's fiscal year has been changed to end on April 30th next, and the report issued will cover a period of 15 months. While there is no official information to go on, I am given to understand that the report will show earnings of about \$1 a share on the 100,000 shares of capital stock. The report will show, I believe, the company to be in a good financial position, with a large amount of cash on hand, and net current assets alone equal to between \$6 and \$7 per share.

The company had a difficult time in 1928, due to a combination of adverse factors, but its business is now reported to be showing a steady improvement. If this is maintained at the present rate, results for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1930, should show a quite satisfactory advance over the figures that will be reported for the current year. The stock, I think, is reasonably priced at \$11 per share.

As regards dividends, I have heard it said that the company may place the stock on a regular dividend basis beginning with the quarter ending April 30th next. Of course I cannot say as to the truth of this. However, if the company proves to be in as good a financial position as I have suggested, it will naturally be in a position to initiate dividend payments as soon as earnings warrant it.

## STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you consider Standard Oil of New Jersey common a good stock to buy with the idea of holding it for, say, three or four years? I note that the price doesn't seem to move very rapidly. Do you know what common share earnings amounted to in 1928, as compared with 1927?

—M.E.L., Brandon, Man.  
At current quotations, around 50 1/2, the stock of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey looks attractive from the standpoint of long term prospects. The company is the leading factor in the oil industry, and the long pull outlook is for continued expansion. Movement in the issue is necessarily slow, with 24,245,219 shares outstanding, but in view of the company's prospects, its exceptionally strong financial position and diversification of business risks, the stock may be held with confidence.

The results shown by the company in 1927 were poor, owing to the depressed conditions in the industry, but it is expected that earnings for 1928 will prove to be about \$3.50 to \$4 per share, as against \$1.50 in 1927.

## HOLLINGER'S POSITION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

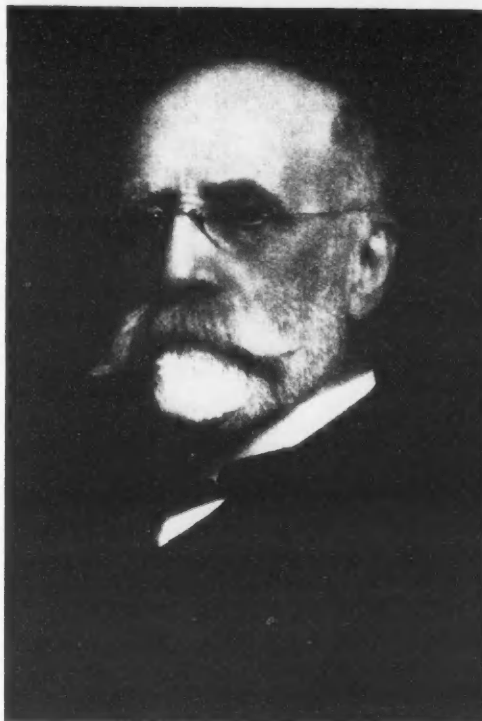
I would appreciate receiving information regarding Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines as to their reserves and prospects of appreciation in price and dividend outlook.

—J.P., Whitehall, N. Y.  
At the end of 1927 Hollinger put its ore reserves at \$60,000,000, showing a reduction of \$40,000,000 from 1926. That the sixty million figure will have to suffer a revision downward for the end of 1928 is certain. They may be placed as low as \$45,000,000.

This is rather drastic but may be explained in part by the circumstance that material which could be classified as ore and entered in an estimate when costs were low would be eliminated from that classification with the higher costs now prevailing. In last year's estimate it is noted that under the heading of "probable ore in veins under \$6" an amount of \$13,316,258 was included.

Concerning dividends it can be said that since the cutting in two of the dividend in October the present rate is being more than earned, the surplus at current production and estimated costs being about \$1,000,000 a year. The 65 cent dividend now in effect and the low price of stock makes for an attractive yield.

There is no indication of the situation becoming worse. On the contrary there are substantial chances for betterment in conditions at the mine and in earnings from outside investments. The cash position is strong.



W. G. GOODERHAM

President of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation who presented an extremely satisfactory report to the shareholders at the annual meeting. In an address characterized by straightforward discussion of the present money situation, Mr. Gooderham expressed the belief that Canada must be prepared for the immediate future at any rate, to finance her own requirements, or to obtain her required funds on this side of the Atlantic.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

reserves approximating \$13,000,000. The recent securing of authority to employ the surplus in investment is a move in the direction of participation in mining ventures of merit and in other industries.

The Kamiskotia asset of Hollinger should not be overlooked. Negotiations for a railway to the copper prospect in that section are now in progress.

There is substantial basis for the belief that Hollinger has ridden through the storm, in seaworthy condition.

## WRIGHT-HARGREAVES A HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Having bought 100 shares of Wright-Hargreaves about a year ago at \$5.50, I naturally wonder if it will go back to that or better within a reasonable time. Having come to look upon your opinion as a valuable guide, will you please say if you think it good business to buy some at present prices?

—S.J., Alliston, Ont.  
Wright-Hargreaves has had its share of vicissitudes both at the mine and on the market. Actually conditions at the property have materially improved; this will be reflected on the market in time. However, it is a question whether the stock will reach the figure you name within a short time.

For one thing revenue will have to reach substantially the old levels before a resumption of dividends will be possible or desirable and until this stage is reached you can hardly look for a revival of speculative interest on any important scale. The stock has speculative possibilities at present levels.

## CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would greatly appreciate your opinion of the Class "A" participating shares of Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited. Is the company well established in its business and is the participation feature likely to prove valuable?

—A.J.R., Barrie, Ont.  
These shares appear to be quite an attractive purchase in the speculative investment class. The company has a well established business in the manufacture of wirebound boxes and for some time past has also been producing corrugated paper and corrugated paper containers. Its business has grown rapidly and the present financing has been undertaken to provide for expansion needs.

The Class "A" shares carry cumulative dividends at the rate of \$1.50 per share per annum, so that on the basis of the offering price of \$26 per share, the yield to the purchaser will be 5.77%. In addition to this, the stock participates equally with the Class "B" shares in all distribution of profits, after \$1 per share has been paid on the Class "B" stock.

On the basis of actual results shown so far in the current fiscal year, it is estimated that earnings for the year ended May 1st, 1929, will be between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The participatory feature thus becomes of immediate interest, as deduction of \$135,000 required for preferential dividends at \$1.50 per share on the Class "A" stock leaves a balance of \$115,000, if we take \$250,000 as the year's earnings. As there are only 40,000 shares of Class "B" stock authorized and issued, deduction of the \$1 dividend on this stock would still leave a balance of \$75,000.

As regards earnings, therefore, the outlook is fairly promising, especially in view of the fact that earnings of the companies that went into this amalgamation have been

## NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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## Announcement

We wish to announce that

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also that

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formerly of W. G. Mitchell & Co., has become associated with this firm.

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### BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 31st January, 1929.

By Order of the Board  
**FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR**  
General Manager.  
Montreal, 22nd January, 1929.

### The Corrugated Paper Box Company, Limited

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4%) for the quarter ending the 28th February, 1929, being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, has been declared payable on the 1st of March, 1929, to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th of February, 1929.

By order of the Board,  
**A. T. WHEALY, Secretary.**  
Toronto, January 29th, 1929.

### DIVIDEND NUMBER 185

### Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

#### (No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 25th day of February, 1929, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of February, 1929.

Dated the 1st day of February, 1929.  
**I. McIVOR,**  
Assistant-Treasurer.

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# GOLD & DROSS

showing a satisfactory and steady increase in recent years. According to the prospectus, the assets behind the stock are in excess of 100% of the offering price of the Class "A" shares. The stock's position in this respect, therefore, while not particularly strong, is at least more satisfactory than that of a good number of other issues which have been readily bought by the public.

The company has some good men on its board of directors and the general prospects for continued progress appear quite favorable. It is expected that the stock will sooner or later be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, which will take care of the marketability feature.

### A SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT TRUST

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would appreciate very much getting your advice on Metal and Mining Shares, Inc. This has been recommended to me as being very good, but before putting any money into it, I would like to know how you classify the company.

—J.K.W., Halifax, N.S.

This company is an investment trust organized to deal in the securities of the metal and mining industries of the world, and owns shares in 96 companies, operating in 15 metals and located in 20 countries. In spite of this diversification its securities are speculative, but I think that they offer interesting possibilities to a man who recognizes that he is speculating and not investing.

As in the case of practically every investment trust, the purchaser is largely relying on the wisdom and ability of those to whom he entrusts his funds. However, a number of restrictions are provided, which tend to insure the purchase of more or less seasoned securities with the major portion of the company's funds. While these provisions seem to offer good safeguards, nevertheless it must be remembered that operations in the shares of metal and mining companies are naturally very much more speculative than in those of well established industrial concerns.

The fact that its securities were sponsored by an investment house of standing is, at the present time, one of the best factors on which to judge its general merit. An adverse consideration at the present time is that the securities of this corporation are not listed, but are dealt in New York through unlisted security dealers in over-the-counter transactions.

## POTPOURRI

**E. J., Schomberg, Ont.** CAPITAL ROUYN'S chances of making good are ill defined. Exploration work in late months has offered considerable encouragement but the marketing of a large block of stock by the company has had an adverse effect on the stock price, despite announcements of good finds. The proposal to sink a shaft on a new gold discovery has not resulted in action. The situation is very uncertain. At present levels you had just as well hang on.

**E. S., Ottawa, Ont.** The JANTHA PLANTATION COMPANY'S proposition looks attractive on the basis of its prospectus, but nevertheless I am inclined to advise against placing any money in it. If you did so, you would have to take their word for it that everything they say is true, and furthermore, you might find it almost impossible to collect anything from them should they fail to carry out their obligations. If the proposition is as sound as they make it out to be, I do not see why they should have to send their literature as far north as this. There are many millions of people much nearer Mexico than we are who presumably would be delighted to go into it if everything is as the company represents it.

**W. J. P., Burford, Ont.** The SIMPSON OIL CO. LTD. holds a Dominion charter and has a capitalization of \$1,000,000 consisting of capital stock of \$1 par value, of which 271,000 shares are issued. The head office of the company is at Simpson, Saskatchewan, and its properties consist of 1,000 acres, mostly leased from the Dominion Government in the vicinity of Simpson. According to the last report which I have seen the company has drilled one well which has reached a depth of over 1,400 feet. It is apparently making an earnest effort to strike oil, but in common with all such ventures, its shares must naturally be regarded as extremely speculative.

**M. L. N., Toronto, Ont.** MAJESTIC GOLD MINES, LIMITED, holds four claims at West River, Sudbury Mining Division, and one claim in Beatty township, north of Kirkland, east of Matheson. The reported geology of the West River claims is similar to that of the MacMillan adjoining. The Algoma Eastern Railway, from Sudbury to Little Current crosses the property. A flag station has been offered. The capitalization is \$2,000,000 in shares of \$1 par. The last official information on treasury position indicated 1,280,450 shares in the treasury. The company has optioned 500,000 shares to N. A. Iyer.

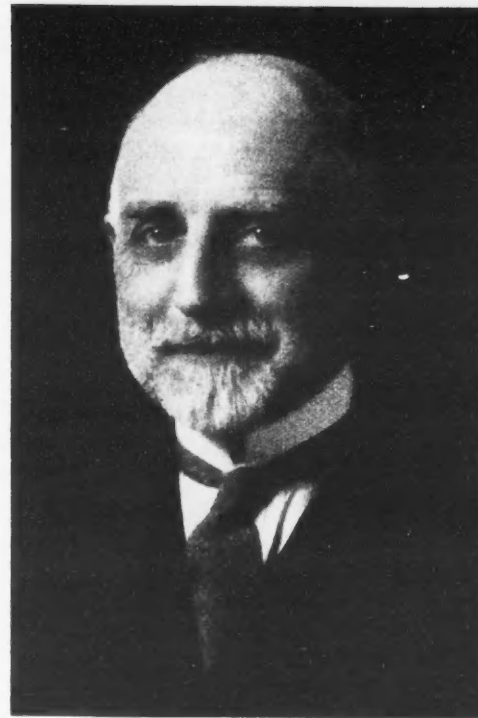
**B. A. R., London, Ont.** I believe that nothing has been done on ROSSLAND WHITE BEAR MINING COMPANY LIMITED for a number of years. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company operated this property for a time but apparently ceased work three or four years ago and I believe that nothing has been done on Rossland White Bear



C. A. BOGERT

General Manager of the Dominion Bank, who presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting a "National Balance Sheet" dealing with the generally prosperous condition of the Dominion and indicating a continuation of steady progress.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



GEORGE H. SMITH  
Second Vice-President and General Manager of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, which presented a report to its shareholders showing that 1928 was a year of extremely satisfactory expansion of the corporation's business.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

since. In this case, the outlook for the stock is exceedingly poor. You might, however, check this up by writing direct to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, at Montreal.

**H. J., Athens, Ont.** NORAMER ROUYN MINES SYNDICATE offers unit participation in a proposed exploration effort in Rouyn township, about two miles east of Granada, in an unproven area. The literature is exceptionally vague and is practically useless as a source of information. The only concrete fact of interest to a speculator found therein has reference to the acreage which is not patented. The amount asked for the unit (\$500) is unusually large. In view of the extreme uncertainty which attends syndicates in general and this one in particular, five hundred dollars put into one of the good mining stocks which have mines behind them, would undoubtedly offer better chances to make some money.

**L. R., Ottawa, Ont.** GOLD ROCK MINING SYNDICATE, despite its technical claim to being a producer by virtue of its two-stamp mill, is really an exploration venture, working over some old ground which was prospected many years ago. The new effort has had a medium of success, reporting values in gold over narrow widths. There appears to be some energy in the direction but there is room for doubting the wisdom and questioning the policy of stressing production, which must be purely nominal. Very little work has been done in actual mining. A shallow shaft is yielding a small tonnage of ore, which is being run through the tiny mill which would be more in character as a sampling plant. You can gather that I think this risky.

**W. J. L., Farnham, Que.** Shares of the LARDER LAKE UNDERWRITERS SYNDICATE are without value at the present time. TROUT LAKE COBALT MINING COMPANY is not among the active mining companies at the present time, and I think it is quite safe to assume that its shares are without value. I have no record of the BOSTON AND TEXAS COPPER COMPANY of Arizona, and I would suggest that you write to the Secretary of State for the State of Arizona. He should be able to tell you what became of the company.

**L. H., Toronto, Ont.** Stock of the QUATSINO GOLD COPPER MINES LIMITED is very definitely a speculation, not an investment, although in this class, the shares are not without interest. The location of the company's 980 acres in the midst of the Coast Copper holdings of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is perhaps its best indication of an interesting future. At the same time, you should not put money into a company of this kind that you are not prepared to lose.

**R. J. D., Toronto, Ont.** The property of the R. E. LEE GOLD MINES LIMITED, of Rossland, B. C., has not been optioned by Consolidated Mining and Smelting.

**B. M. R., Fort William, Ont.** WALSH-KATRINE GOLD MINES LIMITED is capitalized at \$3,000,000 in shares of \$1 par, less than 1,000,000 shares remain in the treasury. Financing is done by public subscription. Operation on the company's property in Katrine township, 20 miles east of Kirkland Lake, has been continuous for six years, on a modest scale. The shaft is down to 600 feet and about 1,500 feet of lateral work has been accomplished. This has shown up a number of veins, in which values are fair. Late work has been concentrated on connecting the ore shoots on the various levels. The chances of making a payable mine here have not yet been demonstrated. Plans have been made for continuous exploration. Participation in this has the usual risks of mining prospects.

**H. L. T., Hamilton, Ont.** You would be well advised to turn in your OSTROM GOLD MINES stock to the new company, CANORO GOLD AND COPPER MINES LIMITED. Nothing is to be gained by withholding it. You will get an interim receipt for your new shares, which will be issued later. The company has reputable men at its head. Concerning the property it can be said that exploration at various horizons down to 500 feet showed gold deposition in scattered veins in erratic values, the history of most Boston Creek properties. However, prior to closing down, a good copper showing, about three feet wide, with values up to 12 per cent, in copper, was found on surface. There is a chance that this may be the continuation of the Patterson and Amity copper break. This should lend interest to the venture. It is proposed to test this as soon as the property resumes work.

**H. V., Toronto, Ont.** KING KIRKLAND has not been worked since 1921. The present policy of the company is to stand aside and watch developments on neighboring property. The claims are north of Powner, south of Ridged and East of Lebel-Ore. A lot of work is being done in the neighborhood. The treasury has little cash but three-fifths of its 5,000,000 shares remain in the treasury. The property has a shaft to 400 feet, several hundred feet of lateral work and a number of breaks on surface. Values obtained in previous exploration were encouraging but not startling. The Fabian policy of the directors leaves the property without the pale of public interest, temporarily.

**S. E., Schreiber, Ont.** RIDGOUT-CUNNINGHAM has a large group of claims, principally in Cunningham township, 120 miles west of Sudbury, where surface exploration, including electrical survey, has located a number of interesting looking veins, carrying zinc, lead, copper and precious metal values. The operation has been well directed and is sponsored by responsible Chapleau business men. From information received direct from the engineer in charge I get the impression that the property is well worth a look. It is too early to attempt a forecast of its chances. It is certain that a great deal of work lies ahead of the operators. Nothing much can be expected in the near future.

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**Assisting Investors**  
The February issue of our monthly investment list is now ready for mailing. In it our recommendations for sound investment will be found and the requirements of the individual may be satisfied.  
Detailed information will be found on each recommendation. This list will be sent on request.  
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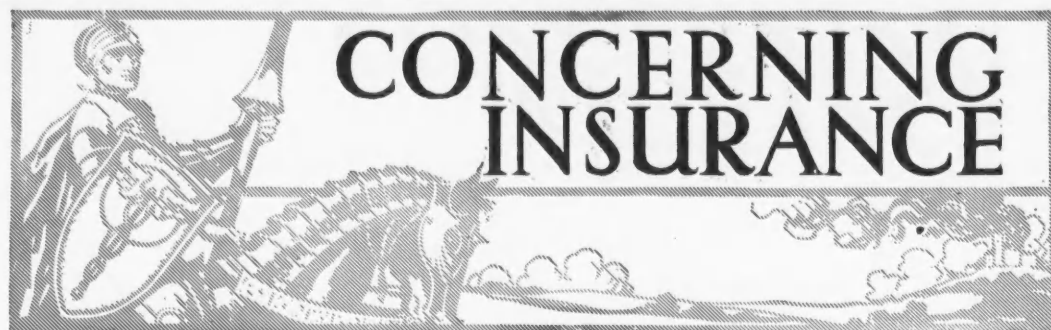
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# CONCERNING INSURANCE

## Western Empire Life Insurance in Force Now \$10,508,908

THE Western Empire Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg, shows a gratifying report covering last year's operations. The insurance in force was increased by \$1,232,729, now making a total of \$10,508,908. The assets were increased by \$191,196, and now total \$1,447,392. William Smith, managing director, states that these assets have been reduced to a very conservative figure and are practically all earning interest.

After making provisions for all liabilities there remains a surplus to policy holders of \$278,970. Deducting paid-up capital of \$220,912 there remains a net surplus of \$58,058, an increase over 1928 of \$32,756. The sum of \$322,435 was invested during the year. \$84,104 was loaned to policyholders at 6 per cent, and \$238,330 was loaned on first mortgage securities, at approximately 8% interest. Not only has the interest been well met but the repayment on principal has been substantial during the year. The interest earned during 1928 was \$93,693, exceeding the previous year by \$17,607, based on an average rate of 7.51 per cent.

The total liabilities, including capital, amount to \$1,168,421. The main item in this is the reserve of \$1,091,648, which covers the liability under all policies in force. The mortality was only 16.16 per cent. of that anticipated, the total being \$16,000.

The company commenced business on January 1, 1912, and paid its first dividend to policyholders in 1917, on policies taken out during the first year on the five-year dividend plan. Dividends have been paid each year since that time.

## London Life Shows 23% Increase in New Business

AN EXCELLENT record of progress was reported at the fifty-fourth annual meeting of The London Life Insurance Company. More than one hundred million dollars of new life insurance was written by the company's field force within the Dominion of Canada during the year. This is almost twenty millions greater than the business of any previous year and represents an increase of 23 per cent. over 1927 and is approximately twice the percentage made by all the companies in Canada combined.

The amount of insurance in force was increased by \$56,136,323, bringing the total up to \$352,042,976. The gain for this one year is as much as the total business of the Company amounted to ten years ago, so rapid has been its expansion in recent years. The London Life maintains its record, doubling in size every four years.

In addition to the fact that more and more people are turning to life insurance for protection of their dependents, they are buying larger individual policies. This is indicated by the fact that in the past six years the average Ordinary policy issued by the London Life has increased nearly 100 per cent., being this year \$3,246.99. This condition is also observed in the Industrial branch where the average policy is now over five hundred dollars.

Group Life Insurance is a comparatively recent development of The London Life and very satisfactory progress is being made, already more than 18,000 persons being insured under London Life Group Insurance policies.

The total assets which now amount to \$59,817,791 are safely and profitably invested, the average rate of interest earned on the entire list during the year being 6.504 per cent.

The healthy condition of the investments is indicated by the fact that with mortgage loans numbering 6,600 and exceeding \$30,000,000 in amount there are only 19 cases totalling \$35,000 which are either held under foreclosure or show interest in arrears for more than one year.

The policy reserves are computed on the highest standard in use in the United States or Canada for companies of a similar nature. The surplus, for the further protection of policyholders, was increased by \$784,784 during the year 1928. After providing all funds necessary to

meet Government requirements and without including the capital stock and the excess of the market value of securities over the book value, the surplus funds amount to \$7,250,000.

The company's sound investment policy and efficient management, coupled with the fact that 95 per cent. of all profit are apportioned to participating policyholders has enabled it to give life insurance protection at low net cost.



P. H. ROOS  
Waterloo representative of The Dominion Life Assurance Co., who during 1928 wrote over \$1,000,000 of paid for life insurance. This is the third consecutive year that he has achieved this distinction. Mr. Roos was formerly Secretary of the Company, and gave up that position to go in for selling insurance.

## Ontario Equitable Insurance in France is \$40,110,307

SHAREHOLDERS of the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co., who met at the head office in Waterloo on Feb. 4th, faced a most satisfactory annual statement. During 1928 insurance written and received amounted to \$8,040,435, which brings the company's total insurance in force to \$40,110,307. A program of wide expansion has been set for 1929.

The company's income increased by 15 per cent. during 1928, amounting to \$1,510,673, of which \$1,071,268 was in premiums. Disbursements came to \$741,916 of which \$176,094 was in death claims.

Assets are placed at \$5,230,373 and liabilities at \$4,109,633. Of these liabilities 83 per cent. are to policyholders. It was asserted that should the company never write another policy the reserves are calculated to be sufficient to meet maturing claims as they occur. The company's capital and surplus are given as \$829,740. In November, 1928, the Ontario Equitable's stock was listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

## Great-West Life Reaches Half-Billion Mark

THE 35th annual report of The Great-West Life, covering the company's operations for 1928, is another example of business achievement which has been reflected by the splendid reports recently published by the important financial and industrial institutions of the Dominion.

Last year this company reached the half billion mark in the amount of business in force — a remarkable achievement for a company established in 1892. That is to say, it enjoyed the distinction, never equalled by any other Canadian company, of placing five hundred millions on its books in the short period of 35 years.

With over 80 millions of business written by The Great-West Life in 1928, increasing the business in force by almost \$45,000,000 and bringing the total business on the books to over \$547,000,000, the report reveals an income for the year of close to \$27,000,000. A substantial increase is recorded in the reserves for future profits to policyholders. The accounts show earnings in excess of the amounts required for the dividend scale which enables this company to maintain its traditionally generous dividends to policyholders. Increases are also shown in the company's special reserves and gross surplus earnings, providing a wide margin of safety over and above the policy reserves of eighty-one and three-quarter millions of dollars and all other liabilities. The total assets stand at \$107,261,626.93.

## Continental Life Increases Business in Force to \$36,416,504

THE year 1928 was the most successful in the history of the company," said President George B. Woods at the annual meeting of the Continental Life Insurance Company held at their Head Office in Toronto recently, "and in all departments of our business substantial growth has been made."

During the year the company paid its policyholders and beneficiaries \$25,483.84 and since 1899 the company has paid to or held for its policyholders the sum of \$10,302,516. For the protection of its policyholders, the net reserves held by the company on the Dominion Government Standard were \$5,476,361.00 as at December 31st, and also the company has surplus funds of \$550,357.51 which includes the paid-up capital stock of \$200,000.00.

The new insurance issued and received during the year amounted to \$9,861,594.00 which is a substantial increase over 1927 and the total insurance in force has increased by 70 per cent. in the last five years and at the end of the year amounted to \$36,416,504.00.

The total assets on December 31st were \$6,217,162.25 invested in bonds and debentures, first mortgages, loans on policies, and the company's Head Office building in Toronto. Mr. Woods referred to the building developments during the last two or three years in Toronto which had resulted in a substantial increase in the value of the Head Office building and site which is an additional asset not shown in the statement. He also referred to the substantial increases in savings accounts in chartered banks and the total amount of life insurance in force as striking examples of the thrift and prosperity of the people of Canada.

The mortality experience of the company continues to be favorable but Mr. Woods called attention to the fact that the claims due to accidental death were above the average.

The same directors were elected for the ensuing year.

## Employees Re-insurance Corporation Receives License

NOTICE has been given that a Dominion License has been issued to the Employees Reinsurance Corporation, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of insurance against bodily injury and death by accident, including loss or damage from accident or injury suffered by an employee or other person for which the person is liable, and insurance against liability for loss or damage to property caused by an automobile, by horses or by any vehicle drawn by animal power. Mr. A. E. Dawson, Toronto, Ontario, is the company's Chief Agent for Canada.

## North American Life Report Shows Marked Expansion

WHEN presenting the 49th Annual Report of the North American Life, J. H. Gundy commented on general conditions in Canada. As evidences of general progress he stressed some of the outstanding features that have characterized our progress. The cumulative effect of three or four successive large crops in Western Canada have aided conditions materially. Industry and commerce both in the east and far west have benefited from increased agricultural buying power, and from the additional employment incidental to the handling of large production.

The company's report was gratifying and prospects for the future favorable. New business written and received during the year was satisfactory and the total amount now in force has reached a new high figure of over one hundred and eighty millions.

Payments to policyholders and to beneficiaries under death claims amounted to \$3,385,744, being greater in 1928 than ever before. Living policyholders received of this sum \$2,342,161.66, being made up as follows: Dividends on policies \$879,354.57; ma-

## He Had a Double Indemnity

A young man, 20 years old, living in a small town in western Ontario, signed an application to the Sun Life Company for a \$1,000 Twenty Payment Life Policy with the Double Indemnity Accident Benefit included, and paid the first premium \$29.85.

Five days afterwards he was killed while driving over a level crossing in a closed car.

The first intimation his mother had of his action for her protection was the discovery in her dead son's pocket of the receipt which had been given to him five days before by the Sun Life agent.

On the day that proofs of death were received at the Head Office in Montreal, a cheque for double the amount of the policy applied for was mailed to the young man's mother.

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

## SHAW & BEGG, LIMITED

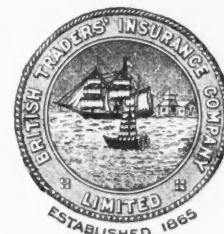
ESTABLISHED 1885

Managers for the following substantial Non-Board Fire and Automobile Insurance Companies:—

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP. OF NEW YORK  
Established 1910 Assets, \$12,074,801.00  
WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO  
Established 1840 Assets, \$403,556.71  
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK  
Established 1851 Assets, \$5,347,895.00  
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
Established 1923 Assets, \$679,754.00  
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO  
Established 1865 Assets, \$5,154,477.33  
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA  
Established 1873 Assets, \$4,809,813.00  
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK  
Established 1880 Assets, \$4,455,307.00  
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF SHERBROOKE, QUE.  
Established 1835 Assets, \$660,458.00  
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SWITZERLAND  
Established 1863 Assets, \$3,962,827.00  
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS  
Established 1911 Assets, \$10,275,231.63

Applications for agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities.

78-88 King Street East, Toronto.



## British Traders' Insurance Company Limited

FIRE MARINE  
AUTOMOBILE HAIL

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost  
Assets \$4,396,000.00

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

## The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907

Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00

The Only Purely Canadian Company Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Head Office: Granby, Que.

J. C. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

## THE PILOT

Automobile and Accident Insurance Company, Limited

Head Office—Waterloo, Ont.

Toronto Office—910 Exelair Life Bldg.

AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY  
BURGLARY PLATE GLASS  
FIRE GUARANTEE  
(non-tariff)

Applications for agencies invited.  
Hon. W. A. E. Buler, President  
D. McIntosh, Managing Director

## Policyholders' Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## A Fortune on the Instalment Plan

By a moderate annual payment you can buy a fortune of 5, 10, 20, 30 thousand dollars. And contrary to what happens on the usual instalment plan—should you die before completing the payments, the entire amount is handed over to your heirs. For further particulars, write to

Home Office  
1 Burnside Place  
Montreal

MONTREAL Insurance LIFE Company  
Incorporated 1908 By Act of Parliament



## The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:  
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO  
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,  
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.  
**J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada**  
Applications for Agencies Invited

## THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal  
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,  
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.  
**C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager**  
For Canada and Newfoundland  
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED  
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa



## The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,  
Accident and Sickness Insurance.  
We invite agency correspondence.  
**COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.**  
**A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.**

## New Opportunities with the New Year

There are numerous opportunities for desirable agents to secure the representation of this company in their districts.

Applications for Agencies Solicited.

## The DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO  
**COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.**  
**C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director.**  
**H. W. FAULCONER, Asst. Man. Director.**  
BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

## ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK

**J. H. RIDDEL, Manager.**  
**Head Office for Canada**  
**TORONTO**  
**E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.**  
**REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,**  
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST  
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

## MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
ASSETS \$2,704,949 SURPLUS, \$1,282,727  
POLICYHOLDERS' DIVIDEND RATE 25% TO 30%  
Seneca Jones & Son, Hamilton, Ont.—Canadian General Agents.

## A Contributor to Progress

Providing strong protection in Fire and Allied Lines for the man-made resources of Canada

**THE AETNA INSURANCE CO.**  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

**R. H. LECKEY, Special Agent**  
15 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario  
**R. LONG, Special Agent**  
230 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C.  
**C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent**  
100 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary, Alberta  
**ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent**  
115-17 McCullum Hill Building, Regina, Saskatchewan

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England



## THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

**FIRE** **AUTOMOBILE**  
**Head Office for Canada, Toronto**  
**J. H. RIDDEL, Manager.**  
**E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.**  
**LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto General Agents**  
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

## Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company

Established 1876  
Cash Assets \$8,509,238.51—Cash Surplus \$1,704,513.42  
DIVIDENDS 30%  
On select Fire and Automobile risks.

Write to  
**CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO**  
**VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent.**

**LYMAN ROOT, President & Managing Director**  
**ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, Vice-President & Asst. Managing Director**  
**F. E. HEYES, Secretary**

## IMPERIAL INSURANCE OFFICE

FORMERLY — IMPERIAL UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

**FIRE AND CASUALTY**



tured endowments \$420,389.98; matured investment policies surrendered \$349,645.72; surrendered policies \$667,037.20; annuities and disability benefits \$25,734.19.

That the company is in an excellent financial position is proved by its assets. These now total, valued on a rock-bottom basis of \$38,965,288. Of this amount \$22,535,744 is invested in government and other bonds, municipal debentures and stocks, the market value of which is \$1,494,104 above the book value. The company's interest rate has been well maintained. In 1928 the average rate earned was 6.20 per cent., being an increase over that of the previous year. The surplus fund has reached the high figure of \$7,006,304.81, which is a splendid increase of \$665,737 over the total of last year.

## Oddfellows' Relief to Apply for Charter as Mutual Life Company

NOTICE has been given that the Odd Fellows' Relief Association of Canada will apply to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the next Session thereof, for an act to re-incorporate the said Association as a Mutual Life Insurance Company with power to make contracts of Life Insurance with any person or persons and to grant, sell, or purchase life annuities and grant endowments depending on the contingency of human life and generally to carry on the business of Life Insurance in all its branches and forms.

## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Will you kindly advise me as to what information you have regarding the Planet Assurance Company Ltd., 63 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.2. I understand that the company's policies are guaranteed by the Sun Insurance Office.

—D. M., Toronto, Ont.  
The Planet Assurance Company, Limited, of London, Eng., was incorporated in 1920, and is regularly licensed to transact fire insurance in Canada. It is under the same management and control as the Sun Insurance Office, the oldest fire insurance company in the business, and its policies carry the guarantee of that staunch institution.

The Planet has a deposit of \$102,200 with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with on its own account, with the guarantee of the Sun lending an added security to its policies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
I should be glad to have your opinion (not a full report) on the status of the following companies: Canadian General Insurance Company, Toronto; Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Kitchener; Providence Washington Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.  
Are any of these non-tariff companies and are they all safe to do business with?

—T. S., Caledonia, Ont.  
These three companies referred to in your letter of January 21st are all regularly licensed and safe to insure with. The Canadian General and the Economical Mutual are non-tariffs, while the Providence Washington is a tariff company.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
As you know there is an opportunity to invest in Canadian Commerce Insurance Co. I am a business man, of the kind that I might any time need funds. I am buying in S. C. and H. E. Mining. These of course I can always put on the market. What do you think of C. C. Insurance for appreciation and investment, and can these shares also be sold on the Market?

—A. L., Trail, B. C.  
Investment in the stock of new insurance companies is not advisable in my opinion for any one who is looking for an early return on his money.

It takes quite a number of years with the best of management before a company reaches the dividend-paying stage at all, and then many more before the dividends paid represent a satisfactory return on the investment, when the stock was bought at a heavy premium in relation to the paid up value in the first place.

When dividends are paid, they are paid, not on the amount of money put into the stock, but on that part of it which represents the paid up value per share, that is the amount, exclusive of the premium, and the dividend you would have to receive on the paid up value in order to give you a satisfactory return on the price paid, including the premium, is something which cannot be expected for a lengthy period. There is very little market for the

stock of new insurance companies during the first five or six years of their existence, and then the market depends upon the success which has been achieved in making money in the insurance business during that time.

While companies are growing more rapidly nowadays and accordingly may be naturally expected to sooner reach the dividend-paying stage, the stock of new insurance companies should be bought by those who are prepared to hang on to it for ten years or so in order to get their reward.

Some of the new companies will undoubtedly well reward the patience of their shareholders in time, while others may never do so. The Canadian Commerce Insurance Co., I believe, should be placed among the former, as it is starting under favorable auspices and with a plan of operation which has a decided appeal to many of the insuring public.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Can you tell me if the Catholic Mutual Relief Society of Omaha, Neb., is licensed in Canada? What is your opinion of its financial stability?

—M. J., Kingston, Ont.  
Catholic Mutual Relief Society, with office at Omaha, Neb., is not licensed in Canada either as an insurance company or as a mutual benefit society, and accordingly has no Government deposit here to protect its commitments in this country.

It was incorporated in Nebraska in 1896, and its object is stated in its financial report to be to have Catholic Church insurance protected by Catholic Church funds. It has no agents or representatives, all business being conducted through the medium of correspondence.

While it is impossible to say definitely just what its financial position is, from the information contained in its report, there is evidence that it is a satisfactory one. Its total assets at the end of 1927 were \$405,187.48, with no liabilities shown in its report. Besides issuing relief certificates in connection with protection of church property, the manager also places insurance for its members on such property. The total amount paid in for such insurance since inception of the society is shown as \$2,458,686.22, while the total losses paid are shown as \$1,329,710.67, so that there has been a fair margin there. The total amount paid in for its relief certificates during the same period has been \$860,309.61, while the total relief allowed has been \$640,257.72.

In 1927 the cash received from members was \$36,587.17, while the interest received was \$18,000.00. Relief furnished amounted to \$25,768.15; losses paid were \$9,601.05; expenses, \$3,682.92; paid for insurance, \$9,651.92.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
What is the way to arrive at the proper amount of life insurance for a business woman to carry? The amounts which have been suggested are so large as to be out of the question altogether.

—M. L. B., Winnipeg, Man.  
As to the proper amount of life insurance for a business woman to carry, it should be the amount she can finance without hardship.

If she attempts to carry too much, she defeats the main purpose of life insurance, which is to lighten one's burdens and not be a millstone around the neck.

Competent insurance agents are available nowadays, who are prepared to consider all phases of the individual case and who can be trusted as reliable guides in determining the amount of insurance the business woman should carry. If all the facts are placed before such an agent, he will not oversell her. He is not in business simply to sell all the insurance he can induce people to take. He studies the insurance needs of his clients, and then fits them with the kind of policy and the amount required to best meet their individual requirements, having due regard to their ability to finance future premiums without hardship. When insurance is sold on that basis it gives satisfaction and stays sold.

## NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

## THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office — 465 St. John St., Montreal

Capital Subscribed ..... \$ 500,000.00  
Capital Paid Up ..... \$ 250,000.00  
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

**HON. SENATOR R. DANDURAND, President.**  
**J. A. BLONDEAU, Vice-President and Manager.**  
**F. E. LEYLAND, Assistant Manager.**

Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. GROVER LEYLAND, Local Manager.

One of the few responsible Canadian controlled Companies that is really independent. Submit us a risk that warrants preferential consideration and we think our office will interest you.

## NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000

A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents

100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY

RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

PROVINCIAL AGENTS

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM

R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL

OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG

ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.

WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director.

W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

## UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada.

E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.



NEWARK, NEW JERSEY  
SAMUEL BIRD, President.

Head Office for Canada REFORM BLDG., TORONTO  
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO



Is It Fair to your wife and children to take a chance on the future?—A Monarch Life policy will provide the surety of their comfort.

BRANCH OFFICES COAST TO COAST  
**THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
Head Office: WINNIPEG.



BOND THAT "KEY" EMPLOYEE  
In the background of every man's life is a weakness. The breaking point may come any day. Let us Bond him for you at once. Write for rates.

**FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**  
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President  
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

## WEBER BROS.

REAL ESTATE.  
CITY PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, RENTALS.

INSURANCE.  
WE WRITE ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.  
MORTGAGES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.  
TIME SALES PAPER FINANCED.

Edmonton Credit Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Chosen by  
Canada's Finest  
Apartment and  
Public Buildings

THE choice of flooring for fine public and apartment buildings is not made in any haphazard way. It is the result of open-minded investigation and tested facts. Beauty in keeping with the building, economy in first cost and upkeep and, above all, DURABILITY must be considered. That is why Red Deer Brand Birch Flooring is being specified in ever-increasing quantities for Canada's finest buildings.

There's a Grade for Every Job



Write for full information, prices and name of nearest dealer from whom you can secure samples.

**THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG., COMPANY LIMITED**  
HUNTSVILLE - - - ONTARIO







## What the Ontario Equitable Did in 1928

### Income, \$1,510,673

During the past year the Company increased its Income by 15%. The Premiums received from Policyholders rose to \$1,071,268 and Interest and other Income to \$439,405.

### Disbursements, \$741,916

The Company disbursed \$741,916, including \$176,094 paid to Beneficiaries for Death Claims and \$130,984 paid Policyholders for various purposes.

### Assets, \$5,230,373

Assets show a substantial gain to \$5,230,373. These consist principally of high-grade Government and Municipal Bonds \$1,374,647, Mortgages \$2,783,365 and other Investments in first-class securities.

### Liabilities, \$4,400,633

83% of the Company's Liabilities are to its Policyholders. During 1928, the Company set aside an additional \$650,678, making a total of \$3,643,725, which is a Reserve to protect its Policyholders. Should the Company never write another policy, its Reserves are calculated to meet maturing claims as they occur.

### Capital and Surplus, \$829,740

The Capital and Surplus, which combined amount to \$829,740, offer additional protection to Policyholders. The Surplus of \$345,600 (increased over 1927) indicates the sound, healthy condition of the Company's business.

### Insurance in Force, \$40,110,307

During 1928, Insurance written and revived was \$8,040,435, bringing the total in force to \$40,110,307.

The mounting success of the Ontario Equitable is based upon public appreciation of its Low Cost (Non-participating) policies and their liberal provisions, and upon the efficiency of its aggressive management. Its 1929 program will effect a wide expansion of the Company's business.

## THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE S. C. TWEED, President WATERLOO, ONTARIO

## Southern Alberta

### Striking Growth of Rich District Attracts Wide Attention

EXEMPLIFYING the new West which is growing at a rate which will amaze most citizens of Eastern Canada, the special edition of the Lethbridge Herald, published on the last day of last year, is both a stimulating and exceedingly creditable journalistic achievement. The edition portrays, in article and illustration, the rapidly expanding Southern Alberta country.

As an example of the growth of this district, Southern Alberta's wheat production reached a new peace time record in 1928, figures showing a total of \$82,860,000 as against \$80,600,000 in 1927, an increase of \$2,260,000. All previous records in wheat production went by the boards in 1928 as far as the Lethbridge division was concerned, and while prices were ten to fifteen cents lower than in 1927, the total wheat wealth was larger. It is estimated that the total wheat shipments from the district will reach 15,000,000 bushels.

While wheat naturally is the most important item, other figures, such as the estimate of \$7,250,000 spent on motorized farm machinery during the past year, an \$80,000 increase in building, with a total well over the half million mark, increase of nearly \$200,000 in custom and excise revenues and a \$1,000,000 Post Office business. These are but a few of the high spots in the picture presented by the Lethbridge Herald special edition.

## Prices and the Gold Supply

(Continued from Preceding Page)

could safely be reduced and replaced by bills and deposits on foreign centres, on the lines suggested by the Genoa Conference, and might try to dispose of a part of their gold holdings. Such action might prove to be infectious and be followed by a serious fall in the value of gold.

I am inclined to think however, that neither of these two possible disturbances to the stability of commodity prices need cause anxiety. Co-operation between the world's central banks of issue, in the event of any strong untoward gold movement, would not be difficult and would at once restore equilibrium in the gold market. The aim of all monetary systems is stability both of the exchanges and of internal prices. Those countries that have already readopted the gold standard have secured the former and to a large extent the latter. In the past two or three years there has been a satisfactory degree of steadiness in commodity prices as well as of consistency between the records for different countries.

In Britain and America and other gold exchange countries the present level of prices, which is in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent. over the pre-war level, seems likely to be maintained, although I have seen it suggested that the official policy in Great Britain aims at stabilization at a higher figure with the object of easing the burden of the internal debt. But this view is not generally accepted and the arguments in its favour are far outweighed by other considerations. To sum up, while the future level of prices will depend upon the policy of the principal countries in regard to their gold reserves, there seems to be no reason to anticipate any violent change in the present gold position, since for many years to come the production, while not falling short of requirements, is not likely to be much in excess of them, and we may therefore look for continued stability in commodity prices.

## The Western Outlook for 1929

(Continued from page 25)

recently expressed the opinion that developments foreshadowed would make it the Dominion's second largest city. In the growth of Vancouver is epitomized British Columbia's expansion.

The great primary industries of fishing, forestry and mining, as well as fruit growing and other phases of the agricultural industry, have overshadowed the fabricating activities springing out of these, so that British Columbia is not commonly thought of as a manufacturing province, but it ranks third among the provinces of the Dominion in point of production value, coming a considerable distance behind Ontario and Quebec, but far ahead of the Prairie or Maritime Provinces, accounting for approximately 7.7 per cent. of the total production value of Dominion manufacturing. Recent statistics show that manufacturing in British Columbia has been expanding at a quite remarkable rate, commensurate with other phases of

We own and offer

## 50,000 Shares

# Southwest Petroleum Company

Limited

Head Office and Transfer Agents:

The Company's Office, Imperial Oil Building, 56 Church St., Toronto, Canada.

### CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
Common Shares of no par value	1,000,000	500,000

**HISTORY**—The Southwest Petroleum Company, Limited, was incorporated December, 1928, by Charter of the Dominion of Canada.

Southwest Petroleum Company, Limited, is being developed by the Foothills Oil and Gas Company, Limited, which in turn is a subsidiary development company of the Imperial Oil, Limited. The Company has issued a proportion of its capital stock now being offered to owners of petroleum leases in Turner Valley in exchange for such leases.

**PROPERTIES**—The Company has acquired and has under option in the Turner Valley oil field of Alberta, Canada, 640 acres of oil and gas rights in perpetuity selected by the Company's geologists. The Company has a very satisfactory contract and sufficient funds to develop this property, and development program is now under way.

**SECURITY**—The Company has only one class of stock, common shares of no par value. No shares have been issued by the Company for goodwill, commission or promotion. The unissued shares remain in the Company's treasury for the purpose of further financing or development as occasion warrants.

**MANAGEMENT**—Southwest Petroleum Company, Limited, will be controlled and directed by the officials of the Imperial Oil, Limited, through its subsidiary.

The above shares are offered at a price of \$2 per share if, as and when issued.

Orders will be received by us subject to allotment.

Southwest Petroleum Company, Limited, shares at the above price are recommended as a good speculation.

## Doherty - Easson Company, Limited

Commonwealth Building, 21 King Street East  
TORONTO 2

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.

We recommend the accumulation of

## Public Utility Investment Co.

COMMON STOCK

Stock Holdings include:

Can. Pac. Railway  
Ogilvie Flour Mills  
Montreal Power  
Shawinigan Water and Power  
Quebec Power  
Brazilian Traction  
Power Corporation  
Amer. Telephone & Telegraph  
Inter. Telephone & Telegraph  
Public Service Corp. of N.J.  
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.  
American Gas & Electric  
Brooklyn Union Gas  
Columbia Gas & Electric  
National Power & Light  
Amer. Water Works & Electric  
Southeastern Power  
Imperial Oil  
British Amer. Oil  
Int. Petroleum  
Standard Oil of N.J.  
Steel Company of Canada  
Imperial Tobacco  
Dominion Bridge  
Simmons Company  
Canadian Bronze Etc.

THIS Company, which operates under restrictions similar to those employed by representative English and Scottish investment trusts, has completed successfully its first year of operation. Recently, the initial dividend of 50c per share was paid and we anticipate that the distribution will be substantially increased in the current year.

The Company is conservatively managed, 50% of its resources being employed in high-grade bonds, and 50% in stocks. With regard to stocks, it is the policy of the management to maintain a preponderance of the securities of established public utility companies having good past records and future possibilities.

We originated and distributed the securities of the Public Utility Investment Company and recommend these shares to those interested in obtaining safety of principal and income, besides increasing dividends and consequent capital profit over a period.

The stock is listed on the Montreal Curb Market and orders may be sent to us directly or to any broker. It is currently quoted around 14-14 1/2. Descriptive circular upon request, without obligation.

## BROWNE, URQUHART & CO.

Limited

266 St. James St.  
Montreal

Victoria Bldg., Wellington St.  
Ottawa


## Donnacona Paper Co. Earns 41c. on Common

NET profits of the Donnacona Paper Company, Limited, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1928, amounted to \$869,762. From this was deducted bond and debenture interest amounting to \$590,704, and allowance for depreciation of properties, depletion of timber limits, etc., of \$216,687, leaving a balance of \$62,370, applicable to the common, which is equivalent to about 41 cents a share on the 150,000 shares of common outstanding.

During the year certain improvements were made at the company's mill, which have tended to increase the capacity and efficiency and consequent economy in operation. The general condition of the physical assets of the company is good. Inventories are shown on a conservative basis.

## Belding-Corticelli Ltd. Earns 15% on Common

BELDING-CORTICELLI, Limited, reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1928, profits of \$357,348, equivalent, after deducting sinking fund, depreciation, debenture interest, insurance reserve and preferred dividends, to 14.92 per cent. on \$749,500 of common stock outstanding. In the preceding year the profits were \$275,341, and were equivalent to 10.11 per cent. on the common stock. The balance sheet indicates net working capital practically the same at \$1,018,013, as against \$1,012,599 in the preceding year's report, but shows a reduction both in the current assets and current liabilities. A. O. Dawson, President, in his remarks points out that the year was a favorable one, inasmuch as both volume of sales and net profits show a substantial increase, and he speaks encouragingly of the prospects for 1929.



**Banner Year**

"This Company has enjoyed another banner year. Its steady and healthy advance has never wavered."  
—From President's Address at Annual Meeting.

1927	1928
<b>Insurance Issued</b>	<b>Insurance Issued</b>
\$26,780,177	\$29,613,383
<b>Insurance in Force</b>	<b>Insurance in Force</b>
\$87,877,013	\$105,705,236
<b>Assets</b>	<b>Assets</b>
\$10,383,194	\$12,277,544
<b>Surplus Earnings Largest Ever</b>	

Copy of Annual Report will be mailed on request

# CROWN LIFE

## INSURANCE COMPANY

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden  
President

H. R. Stephenson  
General Manager

HOME OFFICE; TORONTO, CANADA

the province's growth. A great future in manufacturing faces British Columbia for it possesses all the raw materials to attain this. A feature of post-war development has been the expansion of trans-Pacific trade and in the imports from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan there is a substantial and increasing percentage of manufactured goods. British Columbia has peculiar advantages for manufacturing for these countries and it is apparent that the province is not neglecting this opportunity.



## The Growing Market for Kraft Paper Products



Dryden Paper Company Limited supplies the rapidly growing territory of Western Canada with Kraft and Building Papers.

The tough durable fibres of this class of paper are finding a growing use for cement and plaster bags, and foodstuff containers.

At the present rate, earnings will have doubled during the last three years, and net earnings for the current year should amount to approximately \$450,000 against bond interest requirements of \$90,000.

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## A Will for the Average Man

In Disposal of Small Estates, Numerous Pitfalls Await the Unwary or Uninformed—Some Important Facts for the Young Business Man

By GEORGE J. SPREULL, M.A., LL.B.

THESE notes on the making of wills are not for people of large means. They are just for the ordinary small business man or working man who has saved something and wants to dispose of it by will in the best possible way. The wealthy man can get expert advice. The man in the street either consults his friends who may know less about the matter than he does himself, or instructs his lawyer to make his will for him. The lawyer regards it as a small job and gives it little attention or may have slight experience himself in practical will making.

Why make a will at all? Has the state not made laws by which my estate will be looked after when I am gone? Yes, but perhaps not quite in the way you would wish. And the law is made in general terms, and may be too hard and fast to suit your conditions.

In your will you name an executor. Upon your death he takes charge, proves your will and he is not bonded. If there is no will, the court appoints an administrator. He is usually bonded in double the value of the estate. It is not usually convenient to get friends to go on the bond. A Fidelity Company goes on the bond. This bond may have to be carried for a number of years and adds to the expense. The technical difficulties are also increased.

If there is no will, the administrator who is appointed is left little discretion, he must act strictly in accordance with the statute. If there are children the estate is tied up, and for their maintenance and education applications may have to be made to the court. There may be several applicants for the position of administrator and more expense is involved.

Having decided to make a will, who is to be the executor? I always consider that the best thing a man can do who has only a few thousands to leave, either in the form of savings or life insurance, and who has a wife and small children, is to name his wife as his executor. I am assuming that he has confidence in his wife. He has lived happily with her and knows that she has as much love for and interest in the children as he has himself. When it is a small estate do not bring in complications and hostility by bringing in an outsider as executor.

Many men come in to a lawyer's office and give instructions that every thing is to go to the wife, and afterwards to the children. They do not realize what this means. If it is to go to the wife, then it must go to her absolutely and nothing goes to the children. If, on the other hand, the children are to get it afterwards, then it means that the wife is to get only a life interest and the principal is afterwards to go to the children. Now, with the small estate which we are considering this will not do at all. The interest from five thousand dollars invested in trust securities will only bring in two hundred and fifty dollars a year; ten thousand dollars will only give an income of five hundred dollars a year. That is not enough for your wife to live on—much less support the children.

Give the whole thing absolutely, if it is an estate of the size above mentioned. She will have difficulty enough to make ends meet with it and support and educate the children. You know your wife's limitations. She may not take a proper interest in the children, may be a poor manager, extravagant and thriftless. She may soon go through any money you may leave.

Then, you must make your plans accordingly. The estate must be given into the hands of some one else to look after. If you had left no will, the estate would have come into her hands as administrator.

The position of executor and trustee, especially where there are young children, is one of great responsibility and a thankless job. Too many appoint an executor and trustee without even asking the consent of the proposed executor. This should in every instance, be first secured.

In the case of a small estate, you must look for an executor and trustee among your relatives and friends. One naturally looks to a relative first, and there is somewhat a moral obligation upon him to accept the position and fulfil its duties. It is not usually advisable in my opinion, to appoint one of the trust companies to be executors and trustee in the case of small estates.

Having chosen your executor and trustee, what powers are you going to give him? You may have certain pet investments of your own. Very well, authorize him to keep your estate invested in these according to his

discretion, but if he sells out the investment, he must invest in the usual trust securities.

When the interest from your estate is not enough your trustee must have authority to encroach upon the principal for the benefit of your wife and children.

Remember that the executor and trustee you appoint is entitled to apply to the court for remuneration for his trouble in looking after the estate.

In certain circumstances, the official administrator is appointed administrator of the estate, and he is entitled to charge 5%. In some countries there is a Public Trustee and an increasing number of testators are appointing Public Trustee in these countries as the trustee under their will. It might be well if the various provinces and states which do not have legislation of this kind would enact something along this line. Too often the trustee who has been appointed under a will has not proved true to his trust, and the widow and children are left destitute. Another point: the trustee appointed by you may die, and there is the difficulty of the appointment of another in his stead.

A very great step forward has been made in recent years in safeguarding the interests of wife and children. A man may no longer cut his family off with the proverbial shilling in those Provinces which have adopted the Testators' Family Maintenance Act. This was enacted in British Columbia in 1920. If a testator dies leaving a will and without making, in the opinion of the judge before whom the application is made, adequate provision for the proper maintenance and support of the testator's wife and children, the court in its discretion, on the application by or on behalf of the wife, husband, child, or children, order that such provisions as the court thinks adequate shall be made out of the estate of the testator for the wife, husband or children.

If the wife has lived with the husband while he has been making his money, it is but right she should share in it. On the other hand, if the husband has inherited the money, or if the parties have not been long married or there are no children, it may not be fair that the wife should take all the estate. A certain amount should go to her but part should go back to the husband's family.

By your will and by insurance, you may have made the best provision you can for your wife and children. But when a death occurs, then is the time a little ready money is needed for various expenses until the estate money comes in. She should have some money of her own, or it may be well to have a joint account in the bank, so that on your death she may have a little cash at her disposal.

In the case of larger estates different considerations apply. Certain bequests may be made, life interests provided for and the estate disposed of in a variety of ways. In estates of this kind testators are more and more appointing the large trust companies the executors and trustees under their wills. There are many advantages in so doing.

## Midland Bank

Current Deposits and Other Accounts Set New Record

CURRENT deposits and other accounts of the Midland Bank at December 31, 1928, are at the highest level ever published by any commercial joint stock bank in Great Britain or any other country, according to the annual statement of the bank.

The total assets of the Midland Bank and its affiliations amounted to £575,000,000. The Midland, at the close of the year, had over 2,019 branches in England and Wales in operation, which, together with its affiliations, gave the bank a total of 2,450 offices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Liabilities of the bank at Dec. 31 were £497,714,034 compared with £438,452,971 at the end of 1927. Among the liabilities are £13,432,968, a reserve fund of the same amount, current, deposit and other accounts, forming the chief item, £394,591.

Assets include coin, gold bullion, note and balances with the Bank of England, £45,440,918, advances to customers and other accounts, £214,050,972, and other assets, amounting in all to £497,714,034, which, together with affiliations, brings the total to £575,000,000.

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Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

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Allanwater Vancouver

## THE Western Empire Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

EXTRACTS FROM 1928 REPORT

Assets	\$ 1,447,392.56
Premium Income	291,041.42
Interest Earned	93,693.95
Policy Reserves	1,091,648.00
Insurance Issued	2,348,867.00
Insurance in Force	10,508,908.00
Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries since commencing business	345,894.99

## High Interest Earnings

The high interest earnings of the Company—7.51% on the mean Ledger assets—the very favorable mortality experience and the moderate expenses are again reflected in the splendid profits being paid to Policyholders.

Write for Copy of Annual Report.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

WM. SMITH, President.  
HON. R. W. CRAIG BRIG.-GEN. H. M. DYER, Vice-Pres.  
F. C. O'BRIEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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GREAT CANADIAN BRIDGE NEARS COMPLETION

The latest view of the new Montreal-South Shore bridge which spans the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. It is completed except for the fixing in position of the central span and a few finishing touches here and there. This great bridge, more than one mile and a half long, has taken more than three years to construct, and when finished it will help to solve the traffic problem which has troubled the Montreal officials in regard to traffic congestion over the Victoria Bridge, the main gateway between the Quebec Province and the United States.

## City Dairy's Banner Year

Sales for 1928 Best in Company's History—Net Profit Reaches \$327,963—Expansion of Plants During Past Twelvemonth

NET profits of City Dairy Company, Limited, for 1928, as revealed by the annual report, were at the highest point in the company's history, amounting to \$327,963.45, as compared with \$323,902 in 1927, \$278,490 in 1926 and \$274,330 in 1925. The progress of the past year is also reflected in sales, which were also at a new high mark.

Dividends on the preferred stock were maintained at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, but the payment on the common was double that of the previous year, the rate being increased from \$2 a share to \$3, and a bonus of \$1 a share being declared.

In July, says the directors' report, the company's subsidiary, the Drimilk Company, purchased the Villa Nova Milk Products Company of Villa Nova, Ontario, and the plant at that point is being operated as a receiving station. A new plant has been constructed at Princeton. Equipment and machinery is now being installed and this unit will be ready shortly for operation as a condensing and milk

powder unit. The cost of these additions is reflected in the increased shares of the subsidiary companies.

Current assets were approximately \$97,000 higher at the end of the period than for the 1927 fiscal year, comparative figures being \$1,351,898.32 and \$1,254,881.12. Shares in subsidiary companies were shown at \$511,813.24, against \$458,095.20 the previous year. Real estate, buildings, etc., were \$18,424.26 lower at \$737,662.19. Goodwill was shown at \$1.

Current liabilities were up from \$371,444.16 a year ago to \$409,591.68. Capital stock was unchanged at \$700,000 preferred and \$577,500 common. Reserve was shown at \$48,000, also unchanged. The balance of profit and loss account at the beginning of the period was \$772,119.62, to which was added profits for the year of \$327,963.45. Dividends amounted to \$49,000 on the preferred and \$184,800 on the common, leaving a balance at the end of the year to be carried forward of \$866,283.07.

to current liabilities of more than three to one. During the year inventories have been materially reduced as here also current liabilities. The company is entirely free of bank debts. Profits last year reduced the deficit that had been brought forward from \$145,250 to \$139,093.

The balance sheet shows total assets of \$1,312,711. These are made up of \$459,932 in current assets; investments of 26,069 preference shares of £1 at cost; \$126,878 and 499,038 common shares of one shilling at cost, \$121,390, in the English company fixed assets, less reserves, of \$169,928; sundries \$11,824 and goodwill \$422,736.

Current liabilities stood at \$135,001. Setting these against current assets of \$459,932, net working capital is \$324,931. Reserves for profit taken on inventories in subsidiary companies was \$48,793. Capital includes \$768,000 7 per cent. preference shares and 100,000 common shares of no-par value.

## Montreal Light

Working Capital Shows \$5,000,000 Increase in Year

IN the twelfth annual financial statement of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, covering the year 1928, while gross revenue and net profits show a good increase, it is the notable increase of nearly five million dollars in the working capital position, which is largely accounted for in the expansion in investments, which is the outstanding feature of the report.

Gross revenue for 1928 amounted to \$21,235,991, as compared with \$20,314,902 in 1927, and \$18,907,382 in 1926. Deduction of operating expenses at \$7,059,311; taxes at \$1,258,101, and depreciation at \$2,123,599, left net revenue in the current report at \$10,794,978. Fixed charges amounted to \$2,928,516, and left net income at \$7,866,462, while deduction of dividends at \$4,354,650, left a surplus for the year of \$3,511,812, as compared with a surplus of \$2,977,682 in 1927. Deduction of pension fund requirement at \$20,000, and \$465,997 for contingent fund, left a balance of \$3,025,

\$14 to be transferred to capital and surplus.

Net working capital in the report under review is shown at \$19,480,590, as compared with \$14,717,447, shown in the report for the preceding year, and \$8,785,899 at the end of 1926. Among the assets in the balance, the most important changes are an increase of nearly four millions in investments, and an increase of two and one-half millions in call loans.

## Loss Into Profits

Kelvinator of Canada Earns \$6,156 During 1928

KELVINATOR OF CANADA, Ltd., during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1928, converted a loss into a profit. Net results for the period were a profit of \$6,156, which compared with a loss of \$153,966 for the preceding year, according to the annual report which adds that all expenses incident to the operation of the business and also provision for all necessary reserves were absorbed during the year under review. Net sales were 44 per cent. in excess of the previous year, while the balance sheet shows a ratio of current assets



HON. F. B. McCURDY, P.C.  
Former Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, who has been elected a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. McCurdy is well-known in business and financial circles, having established the financial house of F. B. McCurdy & Co. in 1901.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

## Canada Cement Plant Wins Safety Trophy

THE Canada Cement Company plant at Exshaw, Alberta, has just won the Safety Trophy offered annually by the Portland Cement Association for perfect score in safety performance which means no accidents throughout the year.

The trophy is open to competition among practically all Portland cement manufacturers on the continent and the victory of the Exshaw plant in 1928 gives the Canada Cement Company a remarkable record since five of its plants have now won this trophy in the past four years. Between 1920 and 1927 the Canada Cement Company reduced accidents by 76 per cent. and increased manpower efficiency by 86 per cent.

T. A. RICHARDSON

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Trading Department

February 1st, 1929

## A Year of Achievement

THE report for 1928 reveals gratifying increases in all departments, making for the Company's success, and more than ever establishes the North American Life Assurance Company as a leader in Life Insurance Service.

New issued, revived and increased insurance exceeded \$32,000,000, bringing the amount in force to a new high total of over 180 millions.

Assets, amounting to \$38,965,288.06, exceed liabilities by over \$7,000,000, so that for every \$100 of liabilities the Company now has \$121 of assets.

The Company paid during the year to policyholders and to beneficiaries under death claims the sum of \$3,385,743—of which \$879,354 was paid in dividends.

Notwithstanding a general tendency toward decreased interest rates the Company has maintained a very satisfactory rate of interest, which for the year amounted to 6.20%.

The Company's assets are of the highest grade, and carefully diversified, and its financial position is one of exceptional strength.

With its record of steady progress the Company can make a special appeal to intending insurers and to enterprising, intelligent men contemplating a future in the Life Insurance profession.

Chairman of the Board  
J. H. GUNDY

President:  
THOMAS BRADSHAW

General Manager:  
D. E. KILGOUR

## NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ASSETS - \$38,965,288

SURPLUS \$7,066,304

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## Loblaws Groceries Co. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 1 1/2% being at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the First Preference Shares of the Company and 50¢ per share on the Common Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 28th, 1929, payable on March 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 16th, 1929. The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,  
D. URQUHART, Secretary.

Toronto, February 1st, 1929

## Canada Vinegars Limited

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Forty Cents (40¢) per share has been declared on the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company for the quarter ending February 28th, 1929, payable March 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15th, 1929.

P. L. HOWELL, Secretary.  
Toronto, Ont., February 1st, 1929

## Crown Life Insurance in Force Passes Hundred Million Mark

THE annual meeting of the Crown Life Insurance Company was held at the Home Office in Toronto on February 4th, and the financial report for 1928 showed that the Company had had a year of substantial progress. The report of the directors was presented by General Manager H. K. Stephenson, and its adoption was moved by Sir Robert Borden, president.

The report showed that during the year, insurance in force had reached and passed well beyond the hundred million mark. New policies issued totalled \$29,613,383, bringing the insurance in force to \$105,705,236, an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year. Assets had grown from \$10,383,194 to \$12,277,544. Total income from both premiums and interest on investments was \$4,033,127. The average rate of interest realized on invested assets was 6.43 per cent, and the excellent condition of all investments was indicated by the small amount of interest due and unpaid—about one-fiftieth of one per cent. of all invested assets.

Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to \$1,028,518, and an amount of \$1,642,062 was added to the policyholders reserve, bringing the total statutory reserve to \$10,537,135. Surplus funds for policyholders dividends were increased to \$1,208,013. Payments by way of death claims were slightly lower than the previous year, representing a distinctly more favorable mortality rate having regard to the increased number of policyholders.

In moving adoption of the Directors' Report, Sir Robert Borden alluded to the satisfactory business conditions that had prevailed in Canada, in almost every respect, during the past year.

Sir Robert Borden sounded a note of warning against "the tendency to wastefulness and extravagance which may sometimes be discerned. Speculation in the stock markets has been rife and in some of our communities has created a rather unwholesome atmosphere." The business of life insurance served a distinctive national purpose in encouraging economy and thrift, he declared.

Regret was expressed, in a resolution passed at the meeting, at the passing of the Company's late president, H. Victor Cawthra, and satisfaction at the acceptance of the presidency by Sir Robert Borden, who was one of the original directors of the company.

Reference was also made to the recent addition to the board of Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The board as at present constituted was re-elected for another year.

## New Paving Merger

Standard Paving and Materials Limited Will Be Largest Concern of Its Kind

THE new merger known as Standard Paving & Materials Limited, owns all the issued capital stock of Standard Paving Limited; Kilmer and Barber, Limited; and National Sand & Material Company, Limited; and the issued common stock of Consolidated Sand & Gravel, Limited.

The capitalization for Standard Paving & Materials, Limited, will be 7 per cent. cumulative, convertible, redeemable preference shares \$1,500,000 authorized and issued, and common stock (no par value) 200,000 shares authorized and 104,872 issued. Common shares of the unissued total to the number of 37,500 are reserved for the conversion of preference shares, while 15,000 common shares are also reserved for conversion of the preference shares of Consolidated Sand & Gravel, Ltd.

John E. Russell, the president, states: "The Standard Paving Limited stock and the common stock of Consolidated Sand & Gravel Limited, is being secured by the exchange of shares and the control of the stock has been pledged for exchange in each case by interested stockholders. The purpose of the present issue is to buy for cash the stock of the other two companies." Mr. Russell says further that negotiations are being conducted for the purchase of another company. The president estimates net earnings for 1929 in excess of \$680,000. After paying the preferred dividend on the new company and the dividend on the \$1,200,000 preferred stock of Consolidated Sand & Gravel, \$491,000 will be left available for the common stock. Mr. Russell adds that the company has substantial contracts at satisfactory prices for the coming season.

J. F. M. Stewart, of Stewart, Scully Co., Limited, and a vice-president of the new organization, stated that the new company will be the largest



BURNHAM L. MITCHELL  
Recently appointed Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Toronto. His banking career began with the Union Bank of Halifax, at New Glasgow, N.S., in 1903. Upon absorption of that institution by The Royal Bank of Canada, he became successively Assistant Manager at St. John's, Newfoundland and later Manager, at Halifax, 1919, and Vancouver, 1925.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

producer of crushed gravel and sand for paving and general contracting purposes in the Dominion. He added

ed that the capacity for these products would be two million tons a year. The inclusion of the paving companies, said Mr. Stewart, meant that the largest customers of the sand and gravel houses were now linked up in business consolidation with the sources of supply for their materials. Consolidated Sand & Gravel, Limited, was a purely rail supplying company. The addition of National Sand & Material Co., Limited gave the consolidation three self-loading and unloading boats and other floating plant, so that the consolidation could take advantage of either rail or water delivery.

The Board of Standard Paving & Materials, Limited, will be John E. Russell, Toronto, President; John Gleeson, Ottawa, vice-president, and chairman; J. F. M. Stewart, Toronto, vice-president; Gordon C. Edwards, M. P., Ottawa; G. G. Robinson, Toronto; J. F. Driscoll, Buffalo; W. B. Milner, Toronto; John Foley, Ottawa; E. T. Davis, Toronto; H. B. Smith, Toronto.

### NEW ISSUE

\$2,000,000

## Canadian International Investment Trust

LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

5% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par Value \$100 per Share

Preferred as to capital and dividends. Preferred cumulative dividends at the fixed rate of 5% per annum are payable quarterly on March 1st, June 1st, September 1st and December 1st in each year in Canadian currency at par at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada, or in Sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to the Pound at The Royal Bank of Canada, London. England, such dividends to accrue from March 1st, 1929. Redeemable on any dividend date, as a whole or in part, at the option of the Company, upon sixty days written notice to stockholders of record at \$105 and accrued dividend. Non-voting except in the event of four quarterly dividends in the aggregate being in arrears, in which event, and so long as any dividends shall be in arrears, the preferred shareholders shall have one vote for each share and the right to elect the majority of the directors. No by-law increasing the preferred capital stock, ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the preferred stock now authorized, or modifying in any way the provisions relating thereto, shall have effect unless such by-law be approved by the vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the preferred shares represented at a special meeting.

Registrar: Montreal Trust Co., Montreal

Transfer Agents: The Royal Trust Co., Montreal

	Authorized	Issued
5% Cumulative Preferred Shares (this issue) .....	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000
Common Shares (par value \$10 per share) .....	\$3,000,000	\$1,200,000

**THE COMPANY:** Canadian International Investment Trust Limited has been organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada as an investment corporation of the management type, with powers to invest in securities of any and every nature, either foreign or domestic, thereby affording its shareholders an opportunity to participate in a broad diversification of selected investments and underwritings, and affording them the benefit of constant supervision of their funds under experienced management. The Company will be managed in accordance with the well defined principles which characterize existing successful British and American Trusts of similar design.

**ASSETS:** The Company will receive the full par value for each share of preferred and each share of common stock sold, amounting to the sum of \$3,200,000 which, less a reasonable amount for incorporation and organization expenses, will be available for investment at the commencement of business, or approximately \$160 for each preferred share to be presently outstanding.

**EARNINGS:** The dividend requirement of the preferred shares to be presently outstanding is \$100,000 per annum, equivalent to 3.125% of the presently paid up capital of the Company.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Certain fundamental restrictions governing the operations of the Company, the investment of its funds and the payment of dividends will be set forth in the charter of the Company and its by-laws and which restrictions cannot be made less onerous without approval of holders of at least two-thirds of the Preferred and Common Shares, represented and voting by classes at a Special General Meeting. Among others these restrictions will include the following:—

The Company must maintain at least 50% of its paid up share and loan capital in investments which are legal for Insurance Companies in Canada.  
The Company may not invest more than 10% of its paid up share and loan capital in any one security except Government, Provincial or Municipal obligations, or securities which are legal for Insurance Companies in Canada.

Not more than 25% of the Company's paid up share and loan capital may be invested in securities of any one of the following classes: (a) Banks, (b) Insurance Companies (c) Investment Companies and (d) Public Utility Companies, and not more than 12 1/2% of the paid up share and loan capital of the Company may be invested in the securities of any other distinct class of business or industry.

No cash dividend in excess of 8% shall be paid in any year on the Common Shares unless and until there is set aside a sum equal to 12 1/2% of the net earnings available for dividends on the common stock in that year as a special dividend reserve which shall be permitted to accumulate until it equals 50% of the par value of the Common Shares outstanding, and thereafter no dividend in excess of 8% may be declared which shall have the effect of reducing this reserve fund below 50% of the Common Shares outstanding. The Company may not purchase securities on margin.

**MANAGEMENT:** The management of the Company will be under the control of a board of directors and executive committee chosen therefrom. Fees of such directors shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$10,000 per annum unless otherwise determined by the shareholders at a general meeting. The directors of the Company will include the following:—

J. L. APEDAILE, C.A., Quebec, Que.  
Managing Director Price Brothers & Company, Limited.  
Director Quebec Investment Company, Limited.

FRED E. BRONSON, Ottawa, Ont.  
Vice-President Ottawa Light Heat & Power Co., Ltd.

THE HON. HENRY COCKSHUTT, Brantford, Ont.  
President Cockshutt Pulp Company, Limited.  
Director Bank of Montreal.

GEORGE C. CUTLER, New York, N.Y.  
Edward B. Smith & Co.

ERNEST R. DECARY, Montreal, Que.  
Vice-President The Title Guarantee and Trust Corporation of Canada.  
Director Canadian National Railways.

ARCHIBALD FRASER, Fredericton, N.B.  
President Fraser Companies, Limited.  
Director Royal Bank of Canada.

GEORGE KIDD, Vancouver, B.C.  
Chairman B. C. Power Corporation, Limited.

W. C. PITFIELD, Montreal, Que.  
Director Fraser Companies, Limited.  
Director Calgary Power Company, Limited.

J. H. PRICE, Quebec, Que.  
President Price Brothers & Company, Limited.  
Vice-President Duke-Price Power Company, Limited.  
Director Royal Bank of Canada.

J. A. RAYMOND, Montreal, Que.  
Vice-President Windsor Hotel, Limited.

O. E. SMITH, Halifax, N.S.  
President Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company Limited.  
Director Bank of Nova Scotia.

P. R. WALTERS, Montreal, Que.  
Vice-President Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A., Montreal, Que.  
Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, Chartered Accountants.

We offer these preferred shares, together with a proportion of the common shares, if, as and when issued and received by us and subject to the approval of all proceedings by Messrs. McGibbon, Mitchell & Stairs, of Montreal, at:—

\$135 per Unit

Each unit will comprise one share of preferred stock, three shares of common stock and an option warrant entitling the holder of the preferred share to purchase two additional shares of common stock at \$11 per share on or before March 1st, 1931, or thereafter at \$12 per share on or before March 1st, 1933.

In addition to the 20,000 units now offered, W. C. Pitfield & Company, have purchased 60,000 shares of common stock at the par value of \$10 per share with transferable option warrants for a further 40,000 shares of common stock at \$11 per share on or before March 1st, 1931, or thereafter at \$12 per share on or before March 1st, 1933.

It is expected that interim certificates will be ready for delivery on or about February 25th, 1929.

Application will be made in due course to list the Preferred and Common Shares on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

## W. C. Pitfield & Company

ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL

TORONTO

QUEBEC

OTTAWA

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.



# Canada's Oldest and Largest Mortgage Corporation

REPORTS SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

## CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Keeps pace with the development of the country. Funds kept unusually well employed.

Net Profits for 1928 of \$1,046,788.69 constitute another record.

\$500,000 added to Reserve Fund which now amounts to \$8,000,000, being \$1,000,000 in excess of the Paid-up Capital.

Assets increased by \$3,500,000, making a total of \$67,167,242.25.

New seventeen storey office building being erected at corner Bay and Adelaide Streets to be occupied before end of year.

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held Thursday, January 31st, at the Head Office, Toronto.

The President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham, moved the adoption of the Directors' Report and said:

The Report and Financial Statement which your Directors have had the pleasure of submitting with reference to the business of 1928, we feel confident will be received by the Shareholders with a gratification corresponding to the satisfaction the Directors have had in being able to present so favourable an exhibit.

The Net Profits were again the largest in the history of the Corporation, and were equal to about seven per cent. on the combined paid-up capital and increased Reserve Fund. The total Assets have increased during the year by upwards of three and one-half million dollars. While falling far short of the extraordinary increase which took place in 1927, we consider this very satisfactory in view of the greatly altered financial conditions which prevailed during the larger portion of 1928.

The addition of another half million dollars to our Res. bringing it to the impressive sum of Eight million dollars, also affords us much gratification.

I shall, as usual, leave to the General Manager all references to the details of the Statement, as well as the fuller consideration and discussion of economic conditions by which our and other businesses have been affected, and shall limit my remarks to two or three observations of a general nature.

The first of these is with reference to the continuance of a monetary tightness to which I have referred on previous occasions. In addressing you last year I said "Great Britain continues to be a dear market for money". There is no reason to modify this statement. The experience in disposing of Canadian bonds was about the same in 1928 as in 1927. If the reported sales aggregating \$49,516,296 the Ontario Government was able to place an issue of \$4,733,333 (\$2,000,000) in Britain and Corporation bonds to the amount of \$5,293,590 were sold on the other side, making a total of \$10,026,833 taken by British investors. As against this, bonds to the amount of \$217,761,000 were sold in the United States and \$297,384,463 in Canada.

Though we offered a higher rate of interest in Britain than we were paying for Canadian debenture money, it was inadequate to secure the renewal or replacement of all Sterling debentures which matured. The aggregate of our outstanding debentures payable in Great Britain is, consequently, about £230,000 less than at the close of 1927.

It would seem that Canada must be prepared, for the present and immediate future at all events, to continue to finance its own needs, or to secure its required funds on this side of the Atlantic; and that we may expect the item of Sterling debentures to be a diminishing quantity in our Annual Statements. While there may be a difference of opinion as to whether or not this is unfortunate, we accept the situation with regret.

Fortunately, reductions in British money have been much more than offset by increases in the Corporation's Canadian funds which now aggregate \$38,712,987, an increase of more than \$25,000,000 during the past five years. In the same period the amount of our debentures payable in Britain has decreased by about \$2,500,000 or ten per cent. of the increase in the aggregate of moneys obtained in Canada.

What we principally feel with respect to the situation is, therefore, one of regret at the weakening of the inter-empire relationship. We should not only feel a satisfaction in seeing British funds again seeking investment in Canada but it would be a source of gratification if our need of population were being met to a greater extent by British immigrants. The volume of immigration in 1928 was again disappointing, and particularly so with respect to the proportion of British origin. We, therefore, welcome the recent assistance of the Minister of Immigration that we may expect an increased volume and proportion of immigrants from the British Isles during 1929 and shall await the outcome with much interest.

Our total trade has made a satisfactory increase of \$270,000,000, about equally divided between exports and imports, the favourable balance remaining practically the same as for 1927. In one respect, however, as I indicated last year, we consider our trade is developing along unsatisfactory lines and an analysis of some of the trade statistics show further intensification of these unfortunate features. The aggregate of our sales to the United Kingdom increased by \$38,000,000 and to other portions of the Empire by \$45,000,000, while in return our purchases were greater by \$18,600,000 and \$13,600,000 respectively. Great Britain purchased from Canada \$255,000,000 more than she sold to us, and other portions of the Empire took our goods to an amount exceeding our purchases from them.

The Empire by \$45,000,000, while in return our purchases were greater by \$18,600,000 and \$13,600,000 respectively. Great Britain purchased from Canada \$255,000,000 more than she sold to us, and other portions of the Empire took our goods to an amount exceeding our purchases from them.

Against this, what was the position of our trade with the United States? Our unfavourable balance increased last year by \$190,000,000 and reached the formidable sum of \$333,000,000. While our sales to the United States were greater by \$18,000,000, we increased our purchases from the United States by \$118,000,000. As our imports from the United States consist to a large extent of manufactured goods, we consider this one-sided situation an unfortunate one for Canada and for the Empire, which some concerted and persistent effort should be made to remedy.

It is admitted that Canada is the best customer of the United States, yet the President-elect will assume office in March under a pledge to enact such legislation as will further curtail purchases of United States goods, which he thinks the present wave of speculation can continue indefinitely. With the new era of prosperity upon which Canada has entered, well managed businesses, particularly those which are developing on a profitable basis, our remarkable natural resources, must meet with a measure of reasonable success, and doubtless present valuations of the market has placed on their securities in time to be

fully realized or surpassed. It is to be feared, however, that in many cases these valuations do not so much register an appraisal of existing values as they anticipate future development and expansion.

On the evening of the 16th December, Mr. William Mulock, K.C., who had been a Director of this Corporation and also of its associate Trust Company since September, 1917, was suddenly called by death. Very few were previous to the illness which in the end overcame him with a suddenness which was a shock to us all. Mr. Mulock evinced from the first a deep interest in the business of our two institutions, was conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his position and a helpful member of the Board, whose presence we shall continue to miss.

The vacancy was filled by the election to the Board of Mr. John A. Rowland, K.C., of Toronto.

I am sure you will now be pleased to hear from your General Manager, after which I shall present a motion for the adoption of the Directors' Report.

The General Manager, Mr. George H. Smith, then addressed the meeting as follows:

The predictions made a year ago by practically everyone who commented upon the subject, that 1928 would be a year of very considerable prosperity in Canada, have been justified beyond the anticipation then held. In almost every branch of activity very material advance was made over the preceding year and in many instances production was in excess of any previous year.

It is true the estimated value of Canada's field crops is somewhat less than that of either of the three preceding years, though it amounts to \$1,100,000,000. Severe frosts which occurred in August somewhat reduced the yield of wheat and other grains in the Western Provinces, and very materially affected the quality. To the latter fact, combined with reduced prices, partially in consequence of a record yield of more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, is to be attributed a reduction of about \$70,000,000 from the record value of 1927.

While referring to the situation of our agriculturists, which has very greatly improved as the result of four years of abundant crops, one must again voice regret and disappointment that progress which a few years ago was being made in the direction of greater diversification of western farming activity has been waning. There is a smaller live stock population than two years ago and dairying, which for a time promised at an early date to become an important western industry, has fallen considerably behind its previous performances. Some features which may be considered encouraging are increased numbers of sheep, of which we have seen a steady increase on the prairies, greater poultry production, and an increased acreage and yield of barley, a cereal for which there appears to be a growing demand.

Favourable climatic conditions contributed both to rapid harvesting and early marketing of the crops and grain exports have exceeded any previous season.

While no one who pretends to have any knowledge of business and economic conditions would underestimate the importance of Canada's great basic industry of agriculture, we possibly do not sufficiently realize the extent of the development which has taken place in what is usually designated the industrial field. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is authority for the statement that the production of Manufacturers in 1928 has approximated \$4,000,000,000, a material increase over the previous year and about \$1,500,000,000 in excess of 1927.

New construction is probably the greatest factor contributing to general prosperity, providing as it does employment in the production of building materials over widespread areas and periods long antecedent to the actual erection of the buildings, and also creating a demand for the many classes of goods which are required to furnish and equip the various classes of structures when completed. New construction contracts in 1928 are estimated to have exceeded the previous year by about 19 per cent. and to have amounted to the large aggregate of \$453,000,000.

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory position of the pulp and paper industry, due to over-expansion of manufacturing capacity, rather than to over-production as is sometimes inaccurately stated, both production and exports materially increased, the latter having been about \$17,500,000 in excess of 1927.

Our mineral output again exceeds all previous years, aggregating \$271,000,000, a gain of nearly ten per cent. over 1927. Canada's position may be epitomized as "first in nickel, first in asbestos, second in cobalt, third in gold, third in silver, fourth in iron, and copper, and sixth in zinc, among the World's producers". It is not too much to say that Canada's present enviable position in the mining world gives promise of an even brighter future.

During 1928 an additional 550,000 horsepower of hydro-electric development were brought into operation, the total for the Dominion being 5,220,000 horsepower, with a further 1,200,000 horsepower under construction.

Some increase in production took place in the lumber industry, under slightly more favourable conditions. Fisheries both of the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts were of greater monetary value than in 1927. Canadian production of both pig iron and of sheet iron and castings were about forty per cent. in excess of the previous year. Production of flour increased by ten per cent. and the quantity exported showed an even greater extension. Employment throughout the year was of a much greater volume than in any other year since the compilation of statistics was begun in 1920.

A considerably increased volume of our grain passed out of the country by Canadian ports. Montreal maintains its position as the principal grain port on the continent. The number and tonnage of vessels sailing from Montreal were considerably greater than in any previous year. Vancouver continues to increase in importance as a port for the shipment of western grain, nearly one hundred million bushels having been exported through Vancouver in 1928. The ports of Halifax and Saint John have had increased business, and extensive harbour improvements and expansion of terminal facilities are being constructed to take care of the development of trade with the West Indies, to which the inauguration of a splendid Canadian steamship line, the Pacific coast line, and the enlarged sailing schedules of trans-Atlantic steamers.

Canadian trade increased by about \$270,000,000 and its aggregate of about \$2,600,000,000 is now the highest per capita of all the trading nations of the world. Though there are twenty-seven countries with a larger population, only four have a greater volume of trade. Canada also stands first in per capita trade balance, third in absolute trade balance, fifth in total exports and second in per capita exports.

In accordance with my practice for the last eighteen years, all our Western Branches last Autumn and was afterwards able to also visit our Offices in Saint John and Halifax. From such observations as I am capable of making, as well as from facts such as those I have brought to your notice, I believe it may confidently be asserted that Canada has taken a long step towards the threshold of that era of expansion and development predicted for it by the Prince of Wales on his return to London after his visit to Canada in 1927.

In the early months of 1928, as was the case during the greater portion of 1927, the money market was in a very easy condition, abundance of funds being available for loaning and our Provincial Governments were finding a market for new issues of bonds at prices yielding as low as 4.25%, 4.20% and in one instance even 4.10%. In the early summer the situation was reversed with a suddenness that was almost dramatic and from that time we have been experiencing a rather acute financial stringency. The almost unprecedented volume of new construction, the huge expansion which took place in practically all lines of industry and the diversion of large sums to the speculative markets, combined to absorb the previously abundant supply of funds, and a condition which at first was considered merely temporary has continued to the present with some uncertainty as to when an easier money market may return. As a result, our funds were more than usually fully invested during the latter portion of the year and we could have profitably employed considerably larger sums if they had been available.

The Report and Statement so well speak for themselves that comment thereon must largely be in the nature of a repetition of remarks I have made in former years.

In arriving at our Net Profits, as shown in the Report, every conceivable deduction has been made, including provision for taxes yet to be paid, as well as those actually disbursed in 1928. All expenses and charges of every kind which had to be incurred in acquiring the business and assets of the "Canada Landed" have been written off, as have also all charges associated in any way with the acquisition of our business in other directions. In addition to losses sustained, provision which we believe is more than ample has been made for future losses.

The book values of securities owned by the Corporation are all at least as present market quotations. Where appreciation has taken place in the selling values of securities the book values remain at cost or less, while deductions have been made which more than offset any depreciation in market values.

The Capital Stock of The Canada Permanent Trust Company is carried in our Assets at par, though its reserve and surplus value is a total of more than \$85. Our Trust Company is each year enlarging its sphere of service and is beginning to occupy the larger and more



## CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Corporation for the year 1928, accompanied by the Balance Sheet and Certificate of the Auditors.

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss at the beginning of the year was... \$ 392,131.00  
The net profits for the year, after deducting interest on borrowed capital, expenses of management and all charges and losses, after paying Taxes due and providing for all accrued Taxes and after making provision for possible losses and contingencies, were... 1,046,788.69

Making available for distribution... \$1,438,919.69  
This sum has been appropriated as follows:—  
Four quarterly dividends of Three per cent. each on the paid-up Capital Stock... \$ 840,000.00  
Transferred to Reserve Fund... 500,000.00  
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss... 98,919.69

The Reserve Fund now amounts to \$8,000,000.00, being \$1,000,000.00 in excess of the paid-up Capital.  
All which is respectfully submitted.

W. G. GOODERHAM, President.  
Toronto, January 16th, 1929.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31st December, 1928

### ASSETS

Office Premises:— Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Edmonton, Regina, Woodstock (Ontario), Halifax, Brantford, Victoria	\$ 1,955,708.63
Real Estate held for Sale	480,481.61
Mortgages on Real Estate:—Principal	\$57,807,284.85
Interest	770,841.00
Loans on Bonds, Stocks, etc.	58,578,125.85
Bonds of Dominion of Canada and Provinces of Canada	103,516.96
Bonds guaranteed by Dominion of Canada and Provinces of Canada	866,156.50
Bonds of Canadian Municipalities	387,473.48
Other Bonds and Securities	370,806.94
Stocks—including \$980,000 of The Canada Permanent Trust Company at par	1,367,144.43
Cash in Chartered Banks and on Hand	1,447,500.00
	1,610,327.85
	\$67,167,242.25

### LIABILITIES

To the Public:— Debenture Stock and accrued interest (\$174,816 2s. 5d.)	\$ 850,771.80
Debentures—Sterling—and accrued interest (\$2,523,689 9s. 10d.)	12,281,955.52
Debentures—Currency—and accrued interest	24,247,436.66
Deposits and accrued interest	14,465,550.66
Sundry Accounts	12,607.92
	\$51,858,322.56

To the Shareholders:— Capital Stock subscribed and fully paid	\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	8,000,000.00
Dividend payable 2nd January, 1929	210,000.00
Balance carried forward at Credit of Profit and Loss	98,919.69
	\$15,308,919.69

W. G. GOODERHAM, President.  
GEORGE H. SMITH, General Manager.

### AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS

We beg to report that we have audited the books of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation for the year ending 31st December, 1928, and have verified the cash, bank balances and securities of the Corporation.  
That we have examined the foregoing statement and that it agrees with the books of the Corporation.  
That after due consideration we have formed an independent opinion as to the position of the Corporation.  
That after our independent opinion was formed and according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, we certify that, in our opinion, the statement sets forth clearly and truly the state of the affairs of the Corporation.  
That all transactions of the Corporation that have come within our notice have been within the powers of the Corporation.

A. E. OSLER, C.A.  
HENRY BARBER, F.C.A.  
Auditors.  
Toronto, January 11th, 1929.  
The following Directors were unanimously re-elected: W. G. Gooderham, E. R. C. Clarkson, Col. A. E. Gooderham, F. Gordon Osler, George W. Allan, K.C., of Winnipeg; Archibald B. Campbell, W.S. of Edinburgh; William Stone, George H. Smith, Norman Mackenzie, K.C. of Regina; and John A. Rowland, K.C. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. W. G. Gooderham was re-elected President, Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, First Vice-President, and Mr. George H. Smith, Second Vice-President.  
Secretary—WALTER F. WATKINS  
Inspector of Branches—ROBERT HENDERSON  
Manager, Ontario Branch—CHARLES S. ROBERTSON.

important place in the community, to which its nationwide organization and unexcelled facilities entitle it. The assets under its administration increased in 1928 by more than two and one-half million dollars and now aggregate \$19,870,526.63. In the combined Assets of our two Companies, therefore, your Directors and Officers are administering upwards of \$87,000,000.

There has been a satisfactory reduction in the aggregate of our real estate held for sale. This reduction is even larger than is evidenced by a comparison with the Statement of the previous year, as on 1st January, 1928, we added about \$93,000 of properties included in the assets of the Company we took over on that date. The book value of the real estate remaining unsold is less than three-quarters of one per cent. of our Assets.

We have no property remaining on hand for sale in either Alberta or Saskatchewan, all lands in those two Provinces acquired either through our own investments or as a result of the purchase of the business of other companies having been disposed of. Of the real estate we have a large proportion consists of farms and lands in Manitoba. In recent years Manitoba has made a rather negligible contribution to the wheat crop of Western Canada. A large proportion of the farm lands in that Province are very badly infested with weeds, and in certain portions of the Province farmers have sustained severe losses through flooding. Until provincial authorities formulate an effective scheme of drainage and an adequate policy of grappling with the weed menace, Manitoba farm lands will not be in as great demand as those further West. The future success of Manitoba agriculture will depend in a considerable degree upon the extent to which its farmers recognize the almost peremptory necessity of a much greater extension of their operations into dairying, stock-raising and other forms of diversified farming. In many parts of the Province there are excellent opportunities awaiting the progressive agriculturist with a little capital, combined with a practical knowledge fitting him for this line of endeavour.

The future importance of Manitoba appears to be dependent more upon its industrial development, which is making very satisfactory progress, than upon its agriculture. Both the number of factories in Manitoba and the value of their output again increased in 1928. The estimate of the manufacturing production was nearly \$160,000,000, an increase of \$27,000,000 over that of 1927. The northern Manitoba mining camps give promise of making an important contribution in the comparatively near future to the wealth of the country and in the meantime providing employment for considerable numbers and putting much money into circulation. It is officially estimated that the expenditure of Manitoba mining companies in 1928 was nearly five million dollars.

As was the case in Ontario a few decades since, industrial development and expansion will afford a home market for the diversified products of well-managed farms and in due time we may expect a rehabilitation of Manitoba agriculture. Meantime we shall dispose of our lands as rapidly as possible and are in a position to do so at prices which are very attractive to prospective purchasers. Early in the Autumn we began the erection of our new office premises on the land purchased at the beginning of last year. Our Shareholders are, we believe, familiar with the general features of our new building which received much favourable notice when made public. In addition to our site being one which cannot be excelled, the new premises will not only provide the much needed facilities for the proper conduct and expansion of the business of our two Companies but will also be a credit to our rapidly growing City. We expect, if nothing unforeseen should occur, that our next Annual Meeting will be held in our new and more commodious quarters.

We have presented a Statement which we believe you will regard as eminently satisfactory. The results which are achieved from year to year are not due to the efforts of any one individual. I am not too modest to expect or our site being one which cannot be excelled, the new premises will not only provide the much needed facilities for the proper conduct and expansion of the business of our two Companies but will also be a credit to our rapidly growing City. We expect, if nothing unforeseen should occur, that our next Annual Meeting will be held in our new and more commodious quarters.

zeal in promoting its interest, and on your behalf, as well as my own, offer them our most sincere thanks.

The First Vice-President, Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, seconded the President's motion and said:

The operations of the past year enable us to present to our Shareholders a record of advancement in the volume of our business and in the profits arising therefrom which I believe will be considered highly satisfactory.

We have added another to the many years of continued progress, and are increasing our investments and at the same time augmenting our Reserves, and the figures bear testimony to the untiring zeal, ability and experience of our General Manager and his assistants.  
These exhibits of annual expansion come to us with such regularity that we are prone to accept them as a matter of course without due recognition of the fact that they are the results of adequate causes. It may, therefore, be an opportune time to review some of the accomplishments of recent years.

The present General Manager succeeded to his position, after more than forty years of apprenticeship, in the Autumn of 1922, the period of our deepest depression arising from the post-war deflation, more especially of the values of farm lands. At the end of that year our Assets totalled \$41,365,608. They now amount to \$67,167,242, an increase of \$25,801,634 or upwards of 62 per cent. Our Net Profits in that year were \$903,019.30. They have increased yet again in 1928 and amounted to \$1,046,788.69. In the same six years our Deposits have increased from \$7,284,884 to \$14,465,550, or nearly 100 per cent. Debentures payable in Canada were then \$4,791,919 and now aggregate \$24,247,436.

At the end of 1927 the Assets of our Trust Company were \$5,630,706. On the 31st December, 1928, they amounted to \$19,870,526, an increase of \$14,239,820, or 240 per cent. In this six years' period the aggregate Assets of our two institutions increased by more than Forty million dollars, from \$46,996,315 to \$87,037,768. The Reserve fund of the Corporation has increased from \$7,284,884 to \$14,465,550, or nearly 100 per cent. Debentures payable in Canada were then \$4,791,919 and now aggregate \$24,247,436.

These are evidences of very substantial progress of which all the other Directors, as well as our General Manager, are justly proud. I believe it will interest our Shareholders for me to say that I do not know a General Manager of any other financial institution who has kept and continues to keep in as close personal contact as Mr. Smith does with our widespread field of operations. For many years he has not missed at least one visit annually to all our Western Provinces. I have journeyed with him through the West to the Pacific and also to our Offices in the Maritime Provinces. He does not content himself with observations from train windows and conferences in our offices but annually motors many hundreds of miles making himself acquainted with the districts in which we have investments and familiarizing himself with changing conditions therein.

In a few days Mr. Smith will complete forty-seven years of active service with the "Canada Permanent". I think you will agree that it is not only fitting that we should give this expression of our satisfaction with services ably rendered over so long a period, but also that the facts to which I have called your attention are of very great interest to all our Shareholders.

It is the most earnest desire of all the Directors that we should, in the future, as in the past, fulfil to the utmost of our ability our duty to the public as a great mortgage investment company, keeping our reserves as strong as human ingenuity can devise and by affording our customers and clients the utmost in the way of security and service, maintain and increase the confidence in the old "Canada Permanent" of the many thousands who now transact business with us in one or more of the many ways in which we can serve them and at the same time continue to attract the new funds upon which our further expansion depends.

I have very great pleasure, Mr. President, in seconding your motion to adopt the Report.



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TORONTO, S. Allen Thomas. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., James Organ.  
LONDON, E. D. Bate. SAINT JOHN, N.B.,  
STRATFORD, G. C. Hacking. D. W. Armstrong.  
KITCHENER, W. J. Fawcett. HALIFAX, Guy E. Leslie.  
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We maintain direct private wires between all our Canadian branches, to New York and Boston, and to correspondents in principal cities in Western Canada. We execute orders on all exchanges. Special department for industrial and corporation financing.



HENRY HOLGATE, C.E.

Prominent consulting engineer of Montreal, who has been elected a director and appointed chief engineer of the Abitibi Southern Railway Company. Mr. Holgate succeeds the late Henry W. Wicksteed, and will have charge of an important construction program which the company is undertaking.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

### Tip-Top Tailors

#### Earnings of \$4.40 on Common—New Plant Planned

THE year just closed has been the most successful in the history of the business," said Pres. D. Dunkelmann at the annual meeting of shareholders of Tip Top Tailors, Limited. The annual financial statement of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1928, shows net profits of \$605,757, available for preferred dividend payments, which is equivalent to 5.9 times the annual requirements, leaving a surplus of \$529,107.61 for the common stock, representing \$4.40 a share.

In addressing the shareholders, Mr. Dunkelmann said: "You will note that our balance sheet presents a strong financial position, with current assets of \$1,815,985.52, as against current liabilities of \$113,068.94.

"It should also be noted that we added \$133,728.20 to our property account and retired \$40,000 of our preferred stock.

"Our gross profits for the year were \$718,981.56, as against \$541,581 for 1927. After making adequate provision for depreciation amounting to \$58,862.28, and taxes of \$54,361.67, there remained \$605,757.61 of net profits available for preferred dividend; this is equivalent to 5.9 times the annual requirements, leaving a surplus of \$529,107.61 for the common stock, representing \$4.40 a share.

"Our business is growing so fast that even though we doubled our present seven-storey plant about three years ago, it is now inadequate for our requirements. To meet this situation we have acquired about 3½ acres of land from the Harbor Commissioners, on Fleet Street, where we propose to erect an up-to-date plant, which will provide for more economical management and improved operating facilities for our staff."

### Common Sold

#### Farmers Dairy Directors Accept Offer of Eastern Dairies

COMMON stock shareholders of the Farmers' Dairy Company, Limited, have received a letter from the President, Hon. George S. Henry, announcing that the directors recommend them to accept an offer of \$36 a share from Eastern Dairies Limited, for all the issued common stock.

The directors have accepted the offer as to their own stock, and the offer is open for other shareholders up to April 1 next. The company's preferred shares are not included in the offer, and the position of these shares will not be affected.

Mr. Henry's announcement reads as follows:

"Your directors, after considerable negotiation, have received a firm offer from a responsible company, Eastern Dairies Limited, of \$36 per share for all the issued common shares of the company. This offer will be open for acceptance by shareholders up to April 1, 1929, and is subject only to the usual examinations by the purchasers' auditors and solicitors. All of your directors have accepted this offer as to their own stock, and they recommend its acceptance by the other holders of common shares.

"As soon as the purchaser's examinations have been completed, a further notice will be sent to you setting out the procedure to be followed in order to carry through the proposed sale. The company's preferred shares are not to be included, and the holders of these shares will not be affected by the present sale of the common shares."

### New Preferred

#### Canadian Power and Paper Investments Issue of \$2,500,000

THE offering of Canadian Power and Paper Investments, Ltd., of \$2,500,000 5 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock at the par value \$50, through Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Ltd., is another step in making effective the recent capital reorganization designed to place the company in a position to push still further its business of investing in selected issues of hydro-electric, public utility and pulp and paper companies. Though incorporated in 1920 under Dominion laws the first offering of securities was not made until last winter. Under the new capital arrangement the company will have \$2,500,000 debentures ahead of this preferred issue and the latter has junior to it 100,000 no-par value common shares.

When this financing is finished it is estimated by the underwriters that the company will have \$6,500,000 in investments, call loans and cash, giving \$89 of equity behind each preferred share. In 1928 the company earned \$300,000 on the preferred, or nearly two and a half times dividend requirements before taking into account any benefit which will accrue from the money to be made available from the the present issue.

The convertible feature by which the holder can exchange into common stock if he desires is an added attraction. The company can redeem the shares at \$55, but is not apt to do so until the common stock is valuable enough to make conversion attractive.

### Landed Banking's Net is \$134,111 for 1929

NET profits amounting to \$134,111, after interest, expenses and provision for losses and contingencies, are announced by Landed Banking and Loan Company, Hamilton, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1928.

The annual financial statement of the company indicates a substantial improvement in the affairs of Landed Banking during the year. To net profit of \$134,111 was added the balance brought forward from 1927, \$25,018, and from this total of \$159,129 a total of \$113,812 has been paid in dividends and taxes, leaving a balance of \$45,287. Quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum totalled \$100,000, and Government and business taxes were \$13,812.

The sum of \$15,000 was transferred to the amount set aside for any possible contingencies, leaving a balance of \$30,287 carried forward to 1929. The fund created to offset contingencies in the future now amounts to \$80,000, the statement shows.

Assets total \$4,507,651, including loans on the company's stock amounting to \$13,305, and loans on securities of \$57,680. Cash in banks and on hand totals \$214,768.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night": "I have been a regular subscriber to 'Saturday Night' since 1916 and like it better than ever. My greatest regret is that I did not become acquainted with 'Saturday Night' before that time.

—C.B.M., St. Catharines, Ont.

We have pleasure in announcing that

**Mr. Rex F. Davison**

formerly of Housser, Wood & Co. Limited

is now associated with this firm.

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Many investors purchase the shares of mining companies without having full regard as to what is back of their investments. Full knowledge of your investments is essential to profitable operation in the market. We believe our Statistical Department can be of great value to you when you desire information regarding present or contemplated holdings.

An unbiased analysis, based on information gained by years of North Country experience, and supplemented by a day-to-day touch over our private wires, from our own men on the ground, places this department in a splendid position to be of help to you.

We freely invite you to correspond with us, and extend to you all the facilities of this department.

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THE RIGHT HON. R. McKENNA

Joint Managing Directors:

FREDERICK GYLL

EDGAR W. WOOLLEY

### Statement of Condition

December 31st, 1928

## RESOURCES

5 = 11

Cash in hand and Due from Banks ..	\$328,440,006-14
Money at Call and Short Notice ..	138,406,434-38
Investments .. .. .	184,343,487-81
Bills Discounted .. .. .	316,737,515-92
Advances .. .. .	1,070,254,860-69
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, Confirmed Credits and Engagements ..	372,205,670-68
Bank Premises .. .. .	43,625,503-83
Investments in Affiliations .. .. .	34,556,641-46
	<b>2,488,570,170-91</b>

## LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up .. .. .	67,164,840-00
Surplus .. .. .	67,164,840-00
Deposits .. .. .	1,982,034,820-23
Acceptances and Confirmed Credits ..	124,711,343-60
Engagements .. .. .	247,494,327-08
	<b>2,488,570,170-91</b>

Together with its affiliations the Midland Bank operates 2450 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and has offices in the Atlantic Liners Aquitania, Berengaria and Mauretania. The Foreign Branch Office at 186 Piccadilly, London, is specially equipped for the use and convenience of American visitors in London.

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THREE RIVERS-CHARLOTTETOWN

### Substantial Gains Huron and Erie Trust Assets and Revenues Show Increases

THE old Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation which has entered its sixty-sixth year, has mailed to shareholders a financial statement that is quite in keeping with the corporation's reputation for interesting reports.

Saving deposits which a year ago totalled \$9,851,000 advanced to \$10,761,000—a gain of \$910,000.

An even greater increase occurred in the corporation's Canadian debenture department, the figures at the close of 1928 being \$22,824,000 compared to \$21,776,000 a year ago—a difference of \$1,048,000.

The substantial sum of \$100,000 was transferred from the year's profits to the reserve fund which now stands at \$2,600,000. During the past five years \$950,000 has been added to the corporation's reserve.

Total assets advanced from \$42,014,000 to \$43,222,000 a gain of \$1,208,000. Net profits for the year were \$589,000 as against \$577,000 for the preceding year. After paying dividends to shareholders, transferring \$100,000 to Reserve Fund, and writing off \$15,000 on its office buildings, \$66,400 is carried forward in profit and loss account.

Among the assets, office buildings in seven cities are carried at \$981,000. First mortgages with accrued interest totalled \$35,970,000. Real estate held for sale and acquired by The Huron & Erie at the time of the purchase of The Hamilton Provident and Loan Corporation, amounts to \$42,800 or \$25,000 less than a year ago. Again, for the twenty-first consecutive year the corporation was able to dispose of every dollar's worth of real estate that came into its hands during the year.

A strong liquid position is maintained as usual—immediately marketable bonds and other high grade securities together with cash on hand and in banks in Canada, the United States and Great Britain totalled over \$4,628,000.

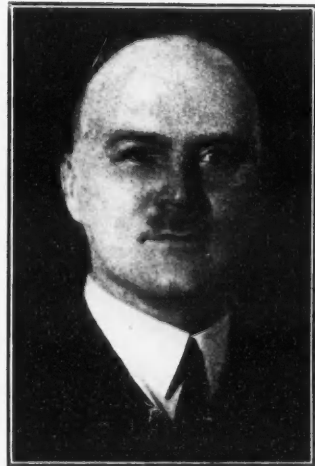
### Riverside Silk Mills Earns \$3.18 on Common

RIVERSIDE SILK MILLS, Limited, earned \$159,424 net profit, after providing for depreciation and Federal income taxes, or at the rate of \$3.18 a share on the "A" and "B" issues, in the year ending Dec. 31, 1928, according to the annual report of the company. The net profits of the past year compare with \$161,072 in 1927, \$139,143 in 1926, and \$101,281 in 1925, after depreciation and taxes. From the net earnings, \$159,424, deductions of \$45,000 were made for dividends 1, 2 and 3 on the Class "A" stock, leaving a balance of \$114,424 transferred to surplus.

The balance of surplus account at credit Dec. 31, 1927, \$331,293, to which net profits for the year 1928 were added, a total of \$445,718. From this is deducted Federal income tax for 1927 and adjustment of the 1926 tax, amounting to \$10,623, and reorganization expenses and adjustments of \$10,672, leaving a balance at credit of \$424,422 at Dec. 31, 1928.

### Montreal Trust Co. Reports Best Year

AT THE annual meeting of the Montreal Trust Company shareholders were presented with the financial report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, showing earnings at the best level in the history of the company. Net profits for the year under review amounted to \$186,427; hospital subscription at \$5,000; taxes, at \$61,297, and pension fund at \$10,000, left a surplus for the year of \$188,973. Previous surplus was brought forward at \$100,041, making a total surplus of \$288,114. Transfer to reserve of \$100,000 left a balance in the current report of \$188,114.



W. R. THOMSON  
A partner of the firm of G. G. Blackstock & Co., Ltd., which has recently announced the removal of its offices to the Toronto Star Building, 90 King Street, West.



D. I. McLEOD  
President of the Toronto investment banking house of McLeod, Young, Weir and Co., Ltd., which is offering to the public the capital stock of a new investment trust, Canadian Investors Corporation, Ltd. The offering is unique in many respects, all directors of the new corporation, with one exception, being executives of McLeod, Young, Weir and Co., which company will act as managers for the corporation.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

### Western Homes, Ltd.

Conservative Policy Brings  
Reward—Expansion  
Now Planned

WESTERN HOMES LIMITED, Winnipeg, one of Western Canada's youngest mortgage investment companies, continues to make substantial progress. The paid up capital is now \$1,190,943.79, showing an increase for last year of \$89,765.04. There has also been an increase in the assets of \$106,353.96, the total now being \$1,389,000.73.

Efforts to build up a reserve, in lieu of large dividends during the last four years, have met with success, the increase in this connection for 1928 reaching \$62,558.06. The total deferred profits, surplus and reserve, is now \$177,857.78. Another healthy sign is in the interest collections on mortgage accounts. Ninety-five per cent. of this total was collected last year. The profits for 1928, after providing for taxes and all expenses, with surplus carried forward from the previous year, total \$118,862.56.

In fact, the progress in all departments of the company's business is such as to reflect credit on the management of M. Willis Argue, the president, who has had charge of the company's affairs since its inception.

To date practically all the Western Homes Limited's investments have been confined to Manitoba, but plans for the coming year point to branching out in Saskatchewan and possibly other western cities. Offices may be opened in Regina and Saskatoon at an early date.

### Asks Higher Fares

Duluth-Superior Traction  
Revenues Down By  
\$97,087

THE Duluth-Superior Traction Co., in the year ended Dec. 31st, 1928, reports that the total operating revenue and non-operating income for the year amounted to 1,907,125, a decrease of \$97,087, or 4.84 per cent. compared with the year 1927. The operating expenses including taxes for the year, amounted to \$1,688,731, as compared with \$1,727,109 for the year 1927, a decrease of \$38,369.

The amount of paving claims against the company by the City of Duluth referred to in the previous annual report was reduced during the year by satisfactory settlements to an amount not exceeding \$2,500.

Depreciation accrued and was charged monthly into operating expenses at the rate of 2½ per cent. upon the undepreciated original cost of the depreciable street railway property and at appropriate rates on the depreciable property of a subsidiary, the Duluth-Superior Coach Company. The total amount accrued to the credit of depreciation reserve during the year 1928 was \$166,999. The net amount charged against depreciation reserve during the year for renewals and retirements was \$81,769.

The net additions to property during the year amount to \$114,032.

The experience of the company during the past two years has clearly demonstrated, the management contends, the necessity of a readjustment of rates of fare, operating conditions, and the character of the equipment to be operated, in all of which the city authorities and public must assist, if a reasonable return on the fair value of the property is to be earned and a satisfactory public service given.

On January 25, 1929, a subsidiary, The Duluth Street Railway Company, filed a petition with the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission asking for an increase in street car fares in Duluth, Minnesota. A petition has also been filed with the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin asking for an increase in street car fares in Superior.



## "Good-bye, Partner!"

"I am not coming back. Just wind up the affairs of the Firm, take care of my personal accounts, see that my wife gets enough to live on—sorry old man, but I cannot stay to see it all through."

Death dissolves all partnerships, and there is but one way out—as a matter of business have your Partner's life insured in your favor. A Canada Life policy for \$10,000 or more will take his place to some extent, and relieve you of burdens which only a harassed Executor and surviving partner can know.

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Any company interested in "sales ignition" or "cost compression" can get full information from a Multigraph representative.

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Please send the folder, "Making Profit Margins Wider."  
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**BANK OF MONTREAL**

Established 1817

Total Assets in Excess of \$70,000,000



## Cheaper Money Inevitable

*Dominion Bank Shareholders Told That Present Exceptionally Favorable Conditions Cannot Continue Forever—Canada's National Balance Sheet Reviewed—Future Bright*

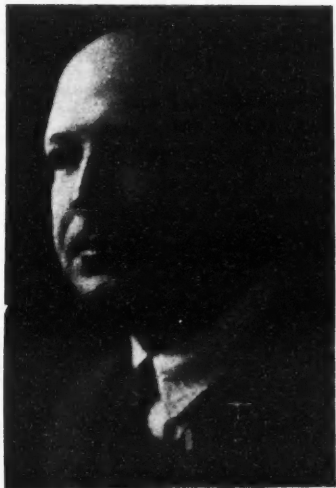
A. W. AUSTIN, President, and C. A. Bogert, Vice-President and General Manager, had an inspiring theme in their addresses at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Dominion Bank, in that they looked back on a year which, both for the bank and for Canada at large, had been a record one in most respects. Mr. Bogert, indeed, felt that the exceptionally favorable conditions which prevailed in 1928 could not be expected in the ordinary course of things always to prevail, that the time must "inevitably arrive when cheaper money will be available to the public, and profits will be affected accordingly." The prospects for the bank in the future were excellent, but his words were simply intended as a general warning that, "as the demand for money always moves in cycles, banking profits may not be maintained indefinitely at the same high levels as in the past two or three years." In 1928 conditions were exceptional, in that borrowing customers of practically all classes required credits to look after increasing business, and, apart from commercial demands, the bank was able to employ the surplus funds at steady remunerative rates in the large financial centres.

"At the present time more industries and individual companies stand in stronger positions than for years past," stated Mr. Austin. "Over production, which beyond anything else would disturb business, is happily absent, except in newsprint, showing that the lessons of the deflation period are well remembered. One of the soundest features of today is the harmony between output, distribution and consumption, which it is in the interests of all elements to maintain. "The outlook for business is highly favorable, and opinion is general that given good crops and active immigration, prosperity will continue."

After discussing interesting immigration policies, banking, speculation and other important subjects, Mr. Bogert spoke as follows:

"We are living in a great age; the steam railroad in the century of its existence has perhaps brought about greater changes in human habits and manners of living and contributed more to industrial progress than all of man's prior achievements; in our own day we have seen the growth of applied electricity from its beginning, and even the youngest of us here can recall the first automobile, from which has developed in a few years the leading industry of this continent. At present new activities are growing up around the aeroplane and wireless apparatus, and it may be that through the conquest of the air other revolutionary changes, among the greatest of all, are near at hand. As such things emerge from the experimental stage to the practical, new fields are created for the banker, who must move with the times and be prepared for new conditions.

"A survey of what might be called an all-Canadian balance sheet shows among the assets: (1) A satisfactory condition of employment; (2) a steady price level, showing that business is free from inflation; (3) the continued growth of mining; (4) increased traffic and earnings of the two great railway systems; (5) indications of a real immigration policy; (6) regular reductions in our National Debt; (7) an increasingly favorable balance of trade; and (8) a strong liquid banking position; while the only important liabilities seem to be (1) the depression in newsprint, and (2) the over-extended speculation; both of which time should correct.



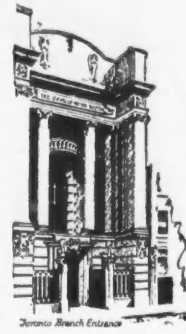
HOWARD C. WADE

President of the United Bond Company, Ltd., who expressed the opinion at the company's recent convention in Toronto that the present prosperity and growth of the Dominion was nothing to what would be witnessed in the next ten years. Mr. Wade believed that investments in Canadian securities and properties would prove extremely profitable.

"Canadian enterprise and Canadian banks, including the Dominion Bank, are undoubtedly able to cope with the expansion that is sure to continue, and we can see nothing to check the course of prosperity indefinitely into the future."

## Use Our Drafts

when you have occasion to remit money. Issued in any desired amount without delay or formality at any Branch of this Bank.



**THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**

Established 1832

Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$20,000,000  
Total Assets, \$200,000,000



## Constancy of Purpose

The distinction between a successful and an unsuccessful investment structure is generally that the former is built according to plan while the latter is dictated by the vagaries of impulse. Constancy of purpose—planned and persistent endeavour—always achieves worth-while results.

"Putting Your Dollars To Work" sets forth the fundamental principles of a sound investment policy—it will be helpful to those who wish to invest with "constancy of purpose."

Ask for a copy of "Putting Your Dollars To Work."

**The National City Company**

Limited

Securities for Sound Investment

Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal  
10 King Street East 204 Blackburn Building 71 St. Peter Street  
TORONTO OTTAWA QUEBEC



## McDougall & Cowans

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)  
(Members Montreal Curb Exchange)

200 St. James St., West, Montreal

Branch Offices:

Halifax, Saint John, N. B., Quebec, Ottawa,  
Toronto, Winnipeg.  
Connected by Private Wires

**Canadian Government  
Provincial, Municipal  
and  
Corporation Securities**

**R. A. DALY & CO.**

LIMITED

50 KING STREET WEST

TORONTO

R. A. DALY, Member Toronto Stock Exchange

## MANITOBA'S MUTUAL

*In Strongest Position in History of the Company*

**The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE FARMERS'  
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

### FORTY FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Cash Assets	\$530,985.29
Premium Note Assets	867,248.67
Surplus Assets over Liabilities	1,372,897.36

Insurance written in 1928	24,975,401.00
Increase for the year 1928	1,841,879.00
Total amount of business in force	67,223,535.00

STRATTON WHITAKER—Secretary-Treasurer

E. H. MUIR, President

M. G. TIDSBURY, Vice-President

A. H. THORPE, Treasurer.

This Company is essentially Manitoba's Own Farmers' Mutual, as its entire business is confined to the Province of Manitoba and has been for the past 45 years, and is the only Mutual Company issuing a combined Fire, Lightning and Windstorm policy with Blanket Covering.

## Will It Help Business To Mark Time?

By 1934 Ontario and Quebec will need a million telephones and the Bell Telephone Company wants new money to provide them.

The company does not want any money from Parliament. It only wants permission to try to sell new shares to investors.

The investors will supply the money if they are allowed to. If they are not allowed to, the telephone system must mark time.

*In 48 years the telephone company has never suggested nor received a government grant; it only asks freedom to take further part in Canada's progress.*

THE BELL TELEPHONE



COMPANY OF CANADA



*"An  
AMBASSADOR  
for Canada Abroad"*

*"In every important port at which I called, I found two great Canadian institutions—the C.P.R. and the Sun Life." So said a globe-trotter recently.*

*"The Sun Life of Canada is international. It is found in almost all lands and is well thought of."—A former president of the National Life Underwriters' Association, after a world tour.*

THE Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, with its world wide connections and its representatives in five continents, provides facilities and service for its policyholders, when travelling, almost consular in character.

Its activities form a valuable introduction for Canadian traders in lands where its scrupulous fidelity in carrying out its undertakings has established for Canadian

business methods a high and enviable reputation.

It furnishes people in foreign parts with protection, carefully based on mortality experience in the particular locality involved. The Sun Life, like Canadian banks and transportation companies, is both an interpreter of, and an advertisement for, the people and products of Canada.

It is an ambassador for the Canadian nation.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL